

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

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LOSES FIRST FIGHT

SULZER PLEA TO OUST FRAWLEY BOARD MEMBERS ON ELIGIBILITY POINT DENIED.

WILL BAR TECHNICALITIES

Impeachment Body to Halt Evasion of Chief Issue—Accused Executive Finally Yields Office to Acting Governor.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Following the conclusion of the second session of the high court of impeachment convened to determine the fitness of Governor William Sulzer to continue as governor of New York two important points seem to be established.

The first is that it is the purpose of the 48 senators and nine appeals judges sitting in judgment on the indictment returned against Mr. Sulzer by the state assembly, to prevent evasion of the main issue involved in the proceeding and that all legal technicalities, even when based upon the fundamental rights of the accused governor to seek vindication, shall be swept aside in order to arrive at his guilt or innocence.

The second development of Friday bore only collateral relation to the undertakings of the high court. The suspended governor himself provided it by recognizing Martin H. Glynn, the Lieutenant governor, as the acting governor of the state.

Mr. Sulzer, who did not appear before the high court or in the regular office of the governor, delegated his secretary, Mr. Platt, to advise Mr. Glynn of his decision to refrain from performing further the acts or the executive until his fate shall have been determined by the high court of impeachment.

A letter to Mr. Glynn, who occupied the temporary offices provided for him by the legislature following the refusal of Mr. Sulzer to abdicate on his indictment by the assembly, Mr. Platt turned over to the acting governor names relating to pending extradition proceedings and documents concerning prisoners whose terms are about to expire through commutation of sentence.

In his letter to Lieutenant Governor Glynn Mr. Sulzer explains that he had taken such action because of recent decisions of the supreme court that the "executive functions should be performed by yourself as acting governor."

The version furnished by Mr. Sulzer's supporters is that in recognizing the right of Mr. Glynn to exercise the duties of governor pending the impeachment trial he was actuated solely by a desire to promote the business of the state government, which has been virtually at a standstill since Mr. Sulzer was indicted on August 15.

Counsel for Sulzer lost the first skirmish in a legal battle to prevent the accused executive from coming to trial. Their objections to permitting four senators to sit as members of the court were overruled.

William Sulzer, governor of New York, charged by the assembly with high crimes and misdemeanors, failed to appear in person before the high court of impeachment when it convened Thursday to begin the trial which will determine his guilt or innocence. Instead, his attorneys entered a "special appearance" in the governor's behalf and challenged the organization of the court and its jurisdiction over the accused.

The assembly at night adopted a resolution offered by Majority Leader Levy calling for the arrest of James C. Garrison for alleged contempt in refusing to answer questions before the judiciary committee concerning statements attributed to him to the effect that money was used to influence votes of certain members in bringing about the impeachment of Governor Sulzer.

STUDENT SLAIN DURING FIGHT

Tank Scrap at Purdue University in Indiana Fatal to Sophomore.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 22.—One student was killed and twenty-five were injured in Friday night's tank scrap between freshmen and sophomores at Purdue university. Francis Obenschain of South Whitley, Ind., a sophomore, was the victim. He was kicked on the head and died from concussion of the brain an hour later. Obenschain was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and died at the fraternity house. The first year men outnumbered their opponents and the sophomores never had a chance. Many students engaged in the fight were carried from the field, most of them only being exhausted.

No Crime Killing Madero.

Mexico City, Sept. 22.—The deaths of Francisco I. Madero and Vice-President Jose Maria Pino Suárez were not brought about by a punishable crime, according to a decision pronounced by the military court here.

PASS CURRENCY BILL

HOUSE ADOPTS MEASURE WITHOUT ESSENTIAL CHANGE.

Administration Act Wins by Vote of 286 to 84—Now Goes to Senate for Action.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The Glass-Owen currency bill passed the house on Thursday by the overwhelming vote of 286 to 84.

The final vote brought a number of Republicans to the support of the administration measure. Twenty-four Republicans voted for the bill and three Democrats voted against it.

The measure now goes to the senate, where a long consideration before the banking committee awaits it.

Representative Wingo of Arkansas demanded a record vote on the so-called gold standard amendment, and on a division 165 Democrats and Republicans voted for it and 45 Democrats voted against it. A roll call was ordered, which changed the vote to 298 in favor of the amendment to 89 against it. All those voting "no" were Democrats.

The Progressives offered a motion to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions to incorporate a provision to prohibit interlocking directors in national banks. It was defeated, 206 to 71.

After much parliamentary jockeying, Progressive Leader Murdock succeeded in forcing a roll call on another motion to recommit and that disclosed a vote of 266 to 100 against it.

A burst of applause greeted the passage of the bill. The three Democrats who voted against it were Calloway, Elder and Witherspoon.

MEXICANS SLAY 5 U. S. MEN

Rebels Slaughter Citizens Without Mercy for Protesting Against Robbery.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 19.—W. O. Robertson, a business man of this city, and four other Americans were killed by rebels near Mazatlan, Mex. The men were looking after their property interests there when set upon by a band of revolutionists. They protested against the looting of their property. The Mexicans then attacked the men themselves. They tried to protect themselves, but were overwhelmed by numbers and slain without mercy. Workmen who escaped to this city told of the atrocity.

COSTLY TRAIN IS WRECKED

Oriental Limited Plunges Into Burning Bridge and No One Is Injured Seriously.

La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 20.—When the Oriental Limited, the Burlington's crack coast train, plunged through a burning bridge at Treapealeau on Thursday, 15 were slightly injured and of the scores of passengers no one was killed. The property loss is \$100,000, a baggage car, smoker, coach and two tourist sleepers being burned when a gas tank under the diner exploded. The engine and Pullmans remained on the track.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 18.—Four thousand four hundred rounds of ammunition was stolen from the custom house here. Federal agents removing ammunition recently seized from Mexican smugglers discovered the theft.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 20.—Two

thieves entered J. J. Thompson's jewelry store in Monroe avenue on Thursday and shot dead J. N. Thompson and Edward Smith, besides fatally wounding Paul Townsend, another clerk. They fed with \$20,000.

Toledo, O., Sept. 20.—Gen. C. L. Young, seventy-five, died at his home here from effects of a stroke of paralysis. General Young was a veteran of the Civil war and served in the battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20.—Fire believed to be incendiary destroyed the residence of former Alderman John T. O'Neill. It started in a restaurant on the first floor. Mr. O'Neill lowered his family with a rope and slid down the same way. Recently he received a letter threatening to burn his home.

Washington, Sept. 20.—President Wilson sat in a 50-cent seat in the balcony of a vaudeville theater and enjoyed the show much more than a week ago, when he occupied a stage box. He slipped quietly in with Doctor Grayson and a secret service man and was not recognized. He didn't wait, however, for pictures of Thaw's adventures in Canada.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Corcoran art gallery authorities announced they were determined to draw the line on "daring effects in nude art."

MASTER MINDS IN COMING STRUGGLE



John J. McGraw (left) of the "Giants" and Connie Mack (right) of the "Athletics," who, as the days grow closer for the big championship battle, are becoming more and more restless and anxious to have the post baseball season games played and over with.

"SLAVERS" TO PRISON

DIGGS GIVEN TWO YEARS, CAMINETTI 18 MONTHS.

Both Men Are Fined—Former to Pay \$2,000, Latter \$1,500 for Violations of Mann Act.

ENCAMPMENT AT DETROIT

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Judge, an Fleet of the United States district court on Wednesday sentenced Maury L. Diggs, former state architect of California, to two years in the state penitentiary at San Quentin, and to pay a fine of \$2,000 for violating the Mann act.

F. Drew Caminetti, son of Anthony Caminetti, United States commissioner general of immigration, was sentenced to 18 months at San Quentin and to pay a fine of \$1,500 for a similar offense.

A ten-day stay of execution was granted, and for that period Diggs was admitted to bail in the sum of \$15,000 and Caminetti in the sum of \$10,000, pending an appeal for a writ of error.

The offense charged was that the prisoners transported Marshals Warington and Lola Norris from Sacramento to Reno in violation of the Mann act. Both girls testified for the prosecution and both wives for their husbands.

Diggs and Caminetti seemed unconcerned when sentence was pronounced.

CRAZED MAN BLOWS UP HOME

Resident of Bloomington, Ind., Explodes Heavy Blast in Bedroom—Two Dead and Two Fatally Hurt.

Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 22.—In a demoniacal fit of insanity, Mack Hurst, fifty years old, a stone mason, blew up his home with dynamite about three o'clock Friday morning, killing himself and one daughter, fatally wounding two other daughters, and demolishing the house. Mrs. Hurst escaped injury.

The dead: Mack Hurst, fifty years old; Maud Hurst, sixteen years old, fatally hurt; Fannie Hurst, thirteen years old, one leg blown off, body mangled, and almost unrecognizable; Elizabeth Hurst, six years old, body mangled.

But little is known of the tragedy beyond the results. Mrs. Hurst, who escaped injury, how she says, she does not know, says that the man awoke the family at two o'clock, and told them all to gather at his bedside. After they had all entered he closed and locked the door and spoke only these five words: "We will all die together." Then he picked up a stick of dynamite and threw it under the bed. Then there was a deafening roar, and Mrs. Hurst remembered nothing more.

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General Torelli and Thirty-Three Officers and Men Are Slain by Arabs.

Bengazi, Tripoli, Sept. 19.—The Italian commander, General Torelli, and 33 officers and men were killed in a battle on Tuesday with Arab tribesmen. The news reached this city.

The Italian list of wounded includes 75 officers and men. The Arab losses are not stated, but were undoubtedly very heavy.

WANT GOOD ROADS

NICHOLAS COUNTY PEOPLE FORM ORGANIZATION TO BUILD MODEL ROAD.

Meeting Called for Next Saturday—Great Interest Manifested and Liberal Subscriptions Received.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Carlisle, Ky.—Nicholas county people are going after the proposed model road from Sharpsburg to Carlisle and Millersburg in earnest. Judge James Mitchell called to order the big good roads mass meeting here. A permanent organization was effected, with Judge James Mitchell as president; Urban M. Swinford, secretary; L. F. Hughes, James H. Tilton, Dr. Neilson H. McNew and Stanley Keller, assistant secretaries. A committee of 50 citizens of Nicholas, Bourbon and Bath counties was appointed to secure funds. The committee will meet next Saturday to formulate plans. Another good roads meeting will follow that afternoon. Great interest among farmers and business men along the route of the proposed road prevails, and liberal subscriptions are being received. State Senator Charles W. Mathers started an individual list with \$500. Many farmers are subscribing \$1 for each acre of land they own. Government money will probably be available by October 1, and Judge Mitchell stated that federal aid was practically assured. About \$40,000 is to be raised on the full 20 miles of road, outside of government money. Both counties will take care of the road from Sharpsburg to the Nicholas county line, it was stated, and besides subscribing Nicholas county citizens propose to work on the road with their teams free of charge. Intersected by about 20 other pikes, this is one of the most traveled highways in Kentucky.

RAILROAD FOR CLAY COUNTY.

Barbourville, Ky.—New interest has been aroused in the project to building a railroad from this point through Clay county's coal fields to Manchester, following a meeting of the Tennessee promoters of the railroad in this city. Several heavy investors in Clay county coal and timber lands are interested in the proposed line. For the past six years investments in the coal fields of Clay county have been heavy, in the aggregate over \$2,000,000 having been expended, and the construction of a railroad and the development of the coal is regarded as a matter of only a short time. A railroad from here to Manchester already has been surveyed and much of the right of way secured.

HISTORIC BUILDING IS RADED.

Whitesburg, Ky.—One of the antebellum buildings of Whitesburg, nearly a century old, has been razed to make a place for a modern business block. The building stood immediately below the Central hotel on Lower Main street, and history is closely linked with the old house, since it was the headquarters of Gen. Humphrey Marshall and his men during the civil war. Gen. Marshall marched from this building when he went to Pound Gap to meet the forces under Gen. Garfield. Only one other antebellum building is left here—the R. O. Brashears home nearby, which is soon to meet a similar fate to give way to a modern residence.

WANT COMMISSION FORM.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Montgomery county taxpayers have filed a petition before Acting County Judge Charles G. Thompson, asking that a vote be taken upon the commission form of government for this county, with three commissioners to be elected from the county-at-large to act with the County Judge. The question will be submitted to the voters at the November election, and it is believed that it will win. Those backing the movement will institute a campaign of education in every precinct in the county during the month of October and explain the workings of the commission form to the people and voters.

BANKERS CHOSE OFFICERS.

Louisville, Ky.—The annual convention of the Kentucky Bankers' Association was brought to a close here with the adoption of the report of the Resolutions Committee and the election of officers. The following officers were unanimously chosen: Frank M. Gettys, of Louisville, president; A. B. Davis, of Louisville, Secretary; H. D. Ormsby, of Louisville, treasurer; C. M. Manning, C. P. Dickinson, of Lexington, and W. F. Bradshaw, of Paducah, as the new members of the Executive Committee for three years. Mr. Gettys is vice president of the Union National Bank. He succeeds J. E. Buckingham, of Paintsville.

POLICE COLLECT FINES

Newport "Bobbies" Held Up Telephone Collectors and Relieve Them of Cash.

Newport, Ky.—For the second time within three months Leo Waldhouse, collector for the Citizens' Telephone Company, was held up by the police and relieved of cash he had collected from subscribers just as he was about to board a car for Cincinnati to turn in the receipts. He was taken to police headquarters in a police auto after he had refused to give the money to a policeman. There he was given a receipt and allowed to go his way. The collections amounted to \$95.80. On June 28 the company officials were summoned to appear in Police Court to answer to the charge of alleged failure to remove poles and wires of various streets in the city. The company was fined \$25 and costs for each day the poles were allowed to stand, and the police have taken to the novel scheme as related to collect the fine. It is hinted that a suit seeking a blanket injunction may be issued against the city officials restraining them from interfering with collectors of the company.

FIRST NIGHT RURAL SCHOOL

For the Teaching of Agriculture Is Now in Session at Carlisle.

Carlisle, Ky.—Men and women of Nicholas county as well as boys and girls are enrolling in the agricultural classes of the night agricultural schools that have been started by Miss E. Gardner, superintendent of Nicholas county schools, in the rural schools of this county. The ages of those now enrolled range from fourteen to sixty years, and the pupils are very enthusiastically studying the modern methods of farming. It is said that these are the first night rural schools for the teaching of agriculture started in the United States. The County Board of Education has selected Mrs. George W. Taylor, of near this city, a leading educator, as assistant supervisor of rural schools, to assist the county superintendent in the work of supervision.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

Lexington, Ky.—It has been decided by President H. S. Barker, of State university, and Enoch Grehan, city editor of the Herald, who had practically been appointed head of the new school of journalism which it had been proposed to establish at State university, to postpone the inauguration of the school till next fall. It was thought that the matter was taken up too late this year to start the school effectively. The printing plant, which it was expected to use in connection with the school of journalism, has been placed in charge of Clarence Egbert, and will be used this year in getting out the various publications and bulletins at the university. It is proposed that when the school of journalism is established a four-year course shall be given.

FORM NON-POLITICAL CLUB.

Lexington, Ky.—The mass meeting held here at the courthouse by the good government forces resulted in the organization of a Good Government League on the same lines as the organization of that name in Chicago. The league will be a non-political organization and devote its energies to ascertaining the opinions of candidates on public questions, and also inspecting closely their business and political relation to prominent issues in the campaign.

The promoters of the League in Fayette county and Lexington should take a stand upon important political questions and they hope to make the organization of sufficient strength to impress upon the voters the importance of voting for those who are not afraid to announce openly their convictions.

NORMAL WELL ATTENDED.

Richmond, Ky.—Eastern Kentucky State Normal School showed a 50 per cent increase in attendance over last season at the opening. President Crabb predicts an attendance of 1,500 when the rural schools close. There have been arrangements for the accommodation of as many as 2,000 students.

HENDERSON WANTS HOSPITAL.

Henderson, Ky.—Dr. Everett Morris, a member of the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners, has sent word that he will come to Henderson this week in behalf of the commission to see whether it is advisable to begin a campaign here in behalf of a tuberculosis hospital for Henderson county.

Sashes Give Distinction to the Gown



If there are girdle or sashless dresses designed for the new season, they seem to be keeping out of sight. Everything has a sash which does not define the waist line, but wanders above and below and around or diagonally across and terminates wherever it sees fit, sometimes at the bust, sometimes under the shoulders, again half way to the knees, and reasonably often somewhere near the waist line.

Nearly all the girdles are of the new and beautiful ribbons. Some of them are of silk wrapped about the figure and extending from below the bust to the swell of the hips. To sum up the matter, you may wear a sash or a girdle of any sort of ribbon you choose and pose to suit yourself.

Four fashionable designs are shown here. The first is called the "Dresden," and is made of moire ribbon in all colors, with border and stripes in Dresden patterns woven in. It consists of a girdle, a short, standing loop and a long falling loop with one end forming the sash. At the heart of this two-loop bow is a buckle made of narrow velvet wound over a foundation of buckram. The velvet is in a dark shade of the same color as appears in the body of the ribbon.

This is one of the most popular of all the many sashes now in vogue. It requires about three yards of ribbon, and is supported by narrow stays when fitted to the waist.

The girdle without ends pictured next is called the "Alsatian," taking its name from the bow of two loops, and equal in length, which furnishes it. It is made of soft, mercerized ribbon. The heart of the bow is held in place by two shirrings over soft cord. A yard and a quarter will make this girdle for a waist of average size, say 24 inches. It is an easy matter to calculate the length required, since it takes a trifle more than a half yard to make the two loops. Adding to this the waist measure with a little allowance for making and fastening above or below the waist line, the length required is ascertained.

The wide and soft sash pictured next

with its suggestion of a butterfly bow, is called the "Geisha." Wide ribbons are chosen for this, and an ample allowance for encircling the waist, since it is worn rather high.

The ends are trimmed diagonally, and hemmed. The hem is finished with hem-stitching or bordered with a velvet ribbon in the same color as the sash. This sash will require three yards and perhaps a little more. It depends upon the length of the ends.

The shorter one, as a rule, is half a yard long. The character of the design admits of shorter ends, but hardly of longer ones.

The carefully made and beautiful girdle shown at the right is appropriately called the "American Beauty." A soft, wide ribbon in rose shades is chosen for this, which is designed for afternoon or evening gowns. The ribbon is laid in four plaited and tacked to stay. The overlapping end of the girdle is finished with a shallow loop. Just at its base two very realistic roses (made of ribbon) are posed with a bit of millinery rose foliage and stems, are sewed to the ribbon and the stay which finished the end. Hooks and eyes provide a means of fastening.

The story of sashes is a long one. There is the "Wishbone" and the "Sultana," both our interpretation of oriental ideas. There is the "New York" and the "Roman Girdle," both excellent for plain cloth dresses, and the last particularly effective. Then there is a big family of bordered sashes, and all those girdles of brilliant and rich brocades, with which the deep and somber colors used in costumes are made to glow color, which rioted during the summer, until our fashions were color mad, has recovered. Emerging from an all black and all white reaction (or combination of these two) it is to be handled from the standpoint of art during the fall and winter that are before us.

And it is the sash more than anything else which will provide vivid touches to enliven our apparel.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

any larger to accommodate a small coin purse, a handkerchief or two and little mirror. This last slips into a casing at the bottom of the bag on the outside. It is covered by a double flap of silk, the inner flap carrying a few pins.

Thus equipped the lady is prepared to face wind and weather, dust and flying gravel and to withstand the showers that may overtake even the speediest driver.

New Fall Draperies.

A vast majority of housewives will be delighted with the many low-priced materials that are to be displayed among the new draperies this fall.

These show both woven and printed borders. There are new designs in the sun-fast fabrics, in the madras, plain and fancy, in cotton rep, cotton armure, mercerized armure, poplins, Flanders cloth, bengaline, double faced damask and in mercerized Eton.

A white lace rug! Does that not suggest the irrational epitome? Yet the rug may be as practical as well as a very striking bit of decoration. The "net mesh" of the rug is of heavy rope-like cords. The floral pattern is executed in coarsely knitted leaves and flowers connected by stems that suggest Renaissance applique. Spread over a dark green, blue or crimson carpet its beauty is sufficient to suggest new possibilities in interior decoration.

Cretonne-Lined Luggage.

No longer is it considered smart to go about with shabby-looking luggage. As soon as possible every paster is washed from the surface of a suitcase or trunk, every marring scratch is painted over and every bit of brass is polished. But above all, the interior of the luggage is considered. Avant with the common looking linen lining. In its place there are the daintiest of cretonnes, tacked to the under side of lid, the upper side of tray and the upper side of the bottom by the nimble fingers of the girl who expects to put her prettiest gowns into the box or the case.

Turban Designed for Wear When Using the Motor

To just what particular country of the far east we are indebted for the turban shown here makes no difference. India provides plenty of models for copies that are effective and becoming in proportion to their fidelity to the original.

The turban shown here, designed for motor wear, is made of a shaped length of soft, changeable silk. It wraps about the head and fastens with loop and button at the top. Here a pretty ornament, a mock jewel may



be used. The hair, except that about the forehead and a few stray locks about the face, is entirely covered.

The coat is a manly, rain-proof affair, with a velvet inlay on the collar and on the decorative straps that finish the sleeves. It is loose and roomy and it is warm.

The pretty autoist is provided with a small bag made of silk, matching the turban, in which she carries her veil, goggles and what few toilet accessories she may need, when they are not in use. It does not need to be

PRETTY CRAPE HATS

DESIGNERS HAVE DONE THEIR BEST WITH THIS MATERIAL

Really Lovely Effects Produced for Those Who Favor That Material as a Foundation for Their Millinery.

A few seasons ago there began to be touches of white used in the body of hats made of black crepe. The beauty of this fabric was thrown into prominence by this combination and it has been making a steady progress in the consideration of designs ever since.

During the last three seasons entire hats of white crepe, or hats of white with some black crepe introduced, have been featured in all displays of fine mourning headwear.

Lovely effects have been wrought in this fabric. Flowers and foliage made of it are exquisite. The finest examples of mourning hats either in black or white are decorated with ornaments made of crepe. These work-room made ornaments are the delight of the designers of mourning hats because effects are possible in crepe which cannot be obtained with other fabrics.

It has become a matter of choice as to color and we may expect to see white crepe replacing black for summer hats, while white will be employed in facings and trimmings on black crepe for winter wear.

The shapes now in vogue, rather small and along conservative lines, give a wide choice to the maker of crepe hats. The models shown are fair samples of turbans which one may see developed in all-white crepe, all black or in black and white combined in varying proportions.

Besides white, pale gray and blue-lavender tones promise to add further variety to our mourning headwear. These colors are shown in the new English crepes and have been taken up by New York designers, to whom



must be conceded the distinction of making the most beautiful of mourning hat. Even Paris is second to them.

Rugs for the Nursery.

Grass fiber rugs, with borders of stenciled animals, done in soft red, yellow, brown and green, which show attractively against the light gray-green of the fiber, are sold for nursery mats or for rugs for children's rooms. They are so light, so easily cleaned and so durable that they are ideal for use in a room where children live.

MAKE LAWN A BEAUTY SPOT

Now the Time to Give It Attention That It May Flourish Next Year.

If your lawn is larger than you can care for properly, plan to have it of suitable size next year, by filling in with hardy, thrifty growers that will take care of themselves.

Don't neglect to drop a few seeds of perennials in the bare places this month for bloomers next year. Seedlings cost but little, while plants are expensive. Many beautiful things can be raised from a mixed seed package of perennials.

Now is a good time to plan changes in the border and the flower garden, as one can see the mistakes made in planting the tall growers in front of the low ones; in grouping ill-matched plants and mixing inharmonious combinations of colors. Keep a note book and pencil in hand.

In arranging the home lot, whether for fruit, shade or ornament, plant the tallest growers well to the rear, grading down to the lowest, or creeping things, letting the rows run east to west, that all may have the sunshine. They can thus be seen to the best advantage, and prove a joy to the beholder.

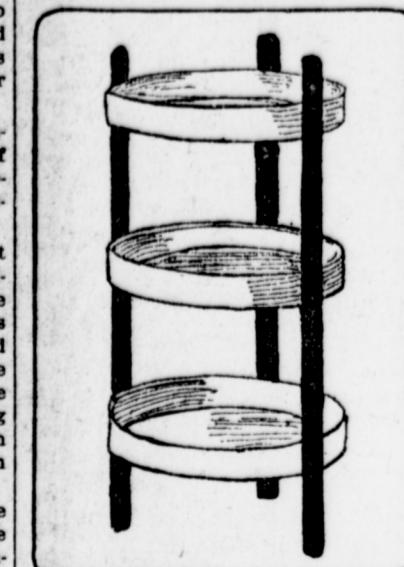
Kerchief Scent.

To perfume handkerchiefs break up a quarter of an ounce of orris root and tie up in a piece of muslin. Boil with the handkerchiefs for a quarter of an hour, using about three plats of water to a quarter ounce of orris root. When dry iron carefully and root. When dry iron carefully and you will find your handkerchiefs will retain a delicate violet odor.

CONVENIENT STAND FOR CAKE

May Be Put Together at Nominal Cost, Though It Is Expensive to Purchase.

For afternoon or informal tea, a stand is most essential, and though they are expensive articles to buy, they can easily be made at home at a very nominal cost. Very few materials will be required, just three bamboo sticks of equal length or three round-like sticks of white wood, and three round Japanese trays of equal size. Instead of the trays, three wooden round box lids would do. They



must be the same size. Japanese trays can be bought so cheaply, and they are so prettily got up that no further decoration is necessary, but if box lids are used, they will require to be stained or powdered; this latter is an excellent method of decorating.

If the worker happens to possess a poker machine. Otherwise, the lids can easily be stained any color desired, and afterwards varnished with white hard spirit varnish. To make the stand, three rods about 30 inches in length are needed, bore holes in these with a hot skewer, four inches from the top, five inches from the bottom, and another exactly half way between the two; the holes must go right through, and must be exactly in the same position on each rod, or the stand will not be level.

Make three holes in each tray in the same way so that they will exactly correspond with the holes in the rods. The trays are then fastened to the rods with strong copper wire. If this is done neatly it will hardly show; if it does, it may be concealed by rosettes of ribbon. A stand of this kind is most useful and strong; it is excellent for use out of doors, when one is liable to fall.

It is charming and in addition to its modest size and comfortable fit, it is made up in black and in quiet colors. Black velvet trimmed with black moire or satin ribbon, and soft taupe or mauve crepe with velvet to match are among the most successful developments.

Black is pre-eminent. Of a half dozen smartly dressed women one is liable to find four of them wearing the soft little hat in black.

A few spruce and soft feathers are liked for trimming or a small, close-set bunch of quaint autumn flowers, or ornaments made of a fabric like that in the hat. These hats are designed to be elegant and inconspicuous.

Borders of fur will finish many of them as the weather grows cold. Among the loveliest models for the coming season are velvet caps with puffed crowns and a band of fur for

Soft, Small Hat Is Now the Thing.



the brim part. Lace and a little bunch of flowers trim some of them. Others are decorated with heavy, narrow ribbons—having a pock edge—made into stiff little bows like a cravat bow and mounted flat to the hat. A hat that does early duty in the fall may take on the splendor of fur and lace, with a touch of vivid color in ornament or flower, when the snow flies.

In spite of the prevalent soft crown and narrow brim there is a wide variety in shapes. Hats modeled after those painted by Rembrandt and called after the painter, are a feature of the season's styles. It is only when one studies the work of the artist that an appreciation of these Rembrandt hats is possible.

The soft, little hat is carefully made and carefully finished. Linings are of silk always matching the hat in color and of a substantial quality. Altogether the season presents so far the best standards of quality in styles and materials that we have had. Judging from these early hats we are to rejoice in the popularity of real millinery.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

POPULAR BLACK AND WHITE

Almost Sure to Be the Leading Colors for the Coming Season's Costumes.

Black and white, the two most popular colors in the fashion chart, which suffered a temporary eclipse early in the summer, are prominently demonstrated in the fashions where the pulse of the coming season's styles is generally felt by the great designers of dress.

"The union of black and white is certainly a 'marriage de raison,' for it is both practical and distinguished, and the fashion has lasted so long that every one is astonished at so much constancy in the realm of fashion, which is always full of fantasy and eager for novelty and change," says the editor of the Zinnia for corsage bouquets, hat and frock trimming in its artificial form, and for household and garden decoration in its real form.

Fashionable Zinnia.

Zinnias have come into great popularity this summer. Their popularity began, in fact, last winter, when futuristic designs and colors first came in. There is a stiffness and rigidity of form about zinnias that harmonizes with designs formed of cubes and triangles. And the bright, clear colors of this flower suggest those in the giddiest futuristic silk. Hence the popularity of the zinnia for corsage bouquets, hat and frock trimming in its artificial form, and for household and garden decoration in its real form.

Parasols.

Not in many seasons have sun shades enjoyed such a general vogue! Those in bright colors are particularly favored, as they are mostly used to complete the artistic color harmonies of costumes. The parasol in Japanese and bell shapes are quite chic.

Nothing is so distinguished as black and white cleverly and artistically combined. On the one hand are seen exquisite black dresses made of crepon, taffetas, satin, voile—charming wear for the afternoon visit and for garden parties. On the other hand, we see white frocks made of muslin net, lace, crepe de chine, to be kept for sunny days.

Black and whites are the tones most in vogue for elegant toilettes. Smart women of the world are bound to have white costumes, black costumes and costumes in which black and white intermingle. Here and there a brighter note is seen: sashes, coats, hats, sunshades are often of gay colors, but the predominating tones at all fashionable gatherings are undoubtedly black and white.

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Black always gives its wearers a slimline appearance, and there are some women who do not look well in white. Still, on the whole, white is decidedly the prettiest and most suitable tone for the seaside and for country wear.

For the Guest Room.

Keep in the upper bureau drawer in the guest room a list of the articles necessary to your guest's comfort. Then when putting the room in order for a prospective guest a comparison with the list will show whether everything is at hand and obviate the oft-repeated "I wonder if that is everything." Conspicuous on the list, besides brush, comb, towels, fresh soap, etc., should be work basket, matches, night light, time table of household hours for meals, etc., stationery, good pens, fresh ink and blotters and cards of black and white and safety pins and a box of hairpins in assorted sizes.

Crepe Negligees.

White crepe negligees, embroidered with fine wool threads in soft colors, are very becoming. A long robe of the crepe shows a loosely arranged bunch of embroidered flowers at the two front corners of the skirt, and a trailing little streak of embroidery up each side of the front. At the neck the embroidery widens out into a yoke design. A dainty lingerie collar falls over and half conceals this yoke.

Tented at the side, tiny nosegays of faint flowers are sometimes used. Often small, soft rosettes, made by shirring the ribbon or by little groups of very short loops, finish the trimming here. But her little ladyship may be indulged with little diminutive ostrich tips, or novel little fur ornaments, or specially designed rosettes, by way of pleasing her, if she is allowed a preference.

Children's millinery is so carefully designed at present that mistakes need not be made in the matter of making a choice.

Dropping Blouse.

There is one alleviation about the large waist line which was evidently an afterthought on the part of the dressmakers. This is the width of the blouse across the back and its fullness at the waist line. All the fashionable blouses are voluminous below the arms, and they sag two inches over the belt. As you can easily see, this fullness makes the waist line more defined and gives grace to the figure.

Even when the belt is high, there is the same effect of the fullness, and the woman who has not yet learned this trick with her blouse should take it up, for it helps matters in a remarkable way.

TASTY COMBINATION IS THIS

Use of Flowered and Plain Cotton Voile Gives Distinction to Simple Frock.

A fascinating use of flowered and plain cotton voile in combination has made this frock distinctive and beautiful. The surplice blouse and tunic are made of the plain white voile, the former bordered on its outer edge with the flowered material. The long, rather close-fitting sleeve which is set in has a plain upper portion and a deep cuff of the figured voile. The roses which sprinkle the latter are large with quite a bit of attendant foliage and the green of this has been repeated in

the velvet girdle. A novel feature of the underskirt is the band of figured voile set in at the knee.

Gathered Skirts.

To perfume handkerchiefs break up a quarter of an ounce of orris root and tie up in a piece of muslin. Boil with the handkerchiefs for a quarter of an hour, using about three plats of water to a quarter ounce of orris root. When dry iron carefully and root. When dry iron carefully and you will find your handkerchiefs will retain a delicate violet odor.

Kerchief Scent.

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Gathered Smiles

HER SPOTTED DEAR.

Two young ladies were examining the animals at the zoo last Sunday.
"Oh, what a beautiful spotted deer!"
The other woman bowed her head and wept.

"Why, what is the matter with you?"
You don't know how it hurts my feelings to have you talk about spotted deer. I once had a spotted deer."

"You had?"
"Yes; my dear was a tram-car conductor, and we were going to get married, but the company spotted him, and my dear had to resign his position, and ever since I have had to cry whenever I hear anybody talking about a spotted deer."

A Dark Hint.

Somebody was talking to a newly-married couple who were spending their honeymoon at Scarborough. "You must not leave Scarborough till you've seen the cemetery," he said; "it's well worth a visit!"

They said they would go, but they forgot about it until too late. Then the young wife reproached her husband. "George," she said, "you haven't taken me to the cemetery yet."

"Well, dear," was the reply, "that is a pleasure I must defer until some time in the future."—Pearson's.

The Plot of the Show.

Jones—Well, Smithy, how did you like the show last night?

Smith—Oh, fair.
Jones—What was the plot?

Smith—Don't know. Think it was between the author and the manager to get two dollars out of the audience.—Life.

AS EXPLAINED.



Jack—He made his money in automobiles and football.
Orme—He doesn't look like a sporting man.

Jack—No; he's a doctor.

After Vacation.
The dame was rather willowy before she went away.
The salt air made her pillowry; gained forty pounds, they say.

Sounds Like It.
"Jim Jones since he went to college indulges in such sesquidalian language."
"Dear me! What a depraved young man he must be!"

Our Langwidge.
"I am inclined to let Jones down easy," said the boss.
"Why?" asked the manager.
"Because he is hard up," replied the boss.

Gentleman Farmer.
"I hear Wombat is a gentleman farmer now."
"Right up to the notch, too. Puts evening dress on all his scarecrows every day at dusk."

Breaking the News.
"I hear you are going to retire from politics," said the ward worker.
"I haven't said anything like that," replied the man with an office.
"I know you haven't. I heard it from the boss of our organization."

Right Up In Front.
"That fellow's always in the spotlight."
"What's he done now?"
"Haven't you heard? He's a personal friend of an insidious lobbyist."

Quite True.
"Love may have its drawbacks, but it has one big advantage over most of the good things of life."
"What is that?"
"One can keep it and return it at the same time."

Unpromising.
"Mr. Green's youngest son," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "hasn't done a stroke of work for six months. Just living on his father! I'm afraid he's going to be nothing but a parrot."—Christian Register.

Dangerous.
"What is the charge?" asked the judge, as the venerable person with the side whiskers was brought forward.

"Insanity, your honor. We found him on the Rialto, singing 'I Want to Be an Angel.'—Puck.

Appropriate.
Flubdub—What are you going to call your new play?
Scrubber—"The Wicked Flee!"
Flubdub—I suppose you'll try it on the dog?

THE IDEA.



Orchard Information

VALUE OF LOW-HEADED TREES

All the Essentials for a Profitable Tree, Other Things Being Right—Easy to Manage.

During these days when some advancement is being made in our orchards along more scientific lines one often hears arguments against some of the things proposed and practiced by some of our best orchardists. One of these is against the low heading of fruit trees, says the Farmers' Review.

By a high-headed tree we mean one whose branches come out of the main trunk four or five feet above the ground, or, as the writer heard one man say, "high enough so that you can get a horse close to the tree in cultivating." By low-headed trees we mean trees headed near the ground, depending somewhat upon the variety.

Peaches in one of our best peach-growing sections are headed practically at the ground, while apples are

Fishing Facts.

The rainbow trout, I find, are wary; they scorn my bait, inviting.

I wish the "sketers" were as chary of biting.

Putting Him to the Test.

Deacon Woolerton (sneeringly)—I spose yo' tink it's de Lard's will fo' yo' to leave dis charge an' take de one wid de biggah salary!

Parson Shouter—Look 'ere, Br'er Woolerton, of one man offers yo' \$10 fo' dat mule, an' anudder offers yo' \$20, would dere be any question in you' mind which offer it wuz de Lord's will fo' yo' to accept?—Puck.

Sanctum Amenities.

Rivers (frowning over a page of his manuscript)—Say, I don't want to use that old expression, "he was on needles and pins." Give me some synonym for it.

Brooks (with a piercing glance)—Synonym for "needles and pins?" You must think I'm what they call a word sharp!

As the Styles Change.

"Isn't it funny how the literary styles change? For instance, suppose Artemus Ward could come back. Just about where do you reckon he'd break into the game again?"

"Well, to be honest with you, I'd like to have a taste of Artemus trying his hand at some of the sport-page poetry."

Sure Loss.

Mrs. Johnson—Les' hide your money in a Bible, Mis' Jackson. Nobody evah looks in a Bible, you know.

Mrs. Jackson (with a gasp)—Oh Lawd! I'd loset it shuan! Mah ole man's very religious, an' reads de Bible twice a day.—Puck.

Wisdom.

"This is a foolish world," remarked the Cheerful Idiot.

"What's the matter now?" asked the Boob.

"Why, we spend half our lives trying to save time and the other half trying to kill time," replied the Cheerful Idiot.

Not So New.

"What's this osteopathy?"
It is a new practice and consists of the manipulation of bones."

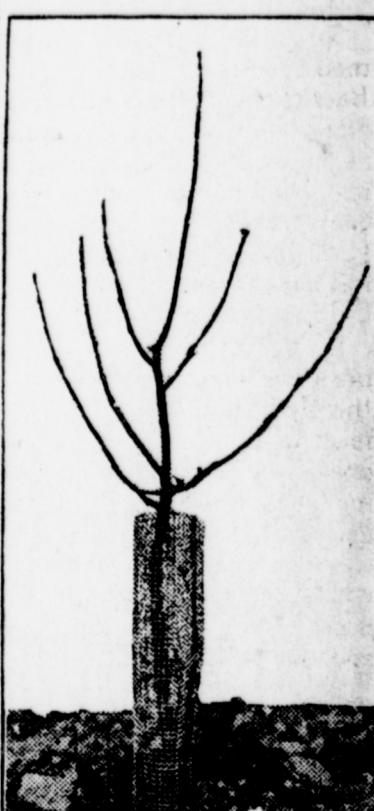
"New nothing! I saw that in the end of minstrel shows years ago."

Her Nature.

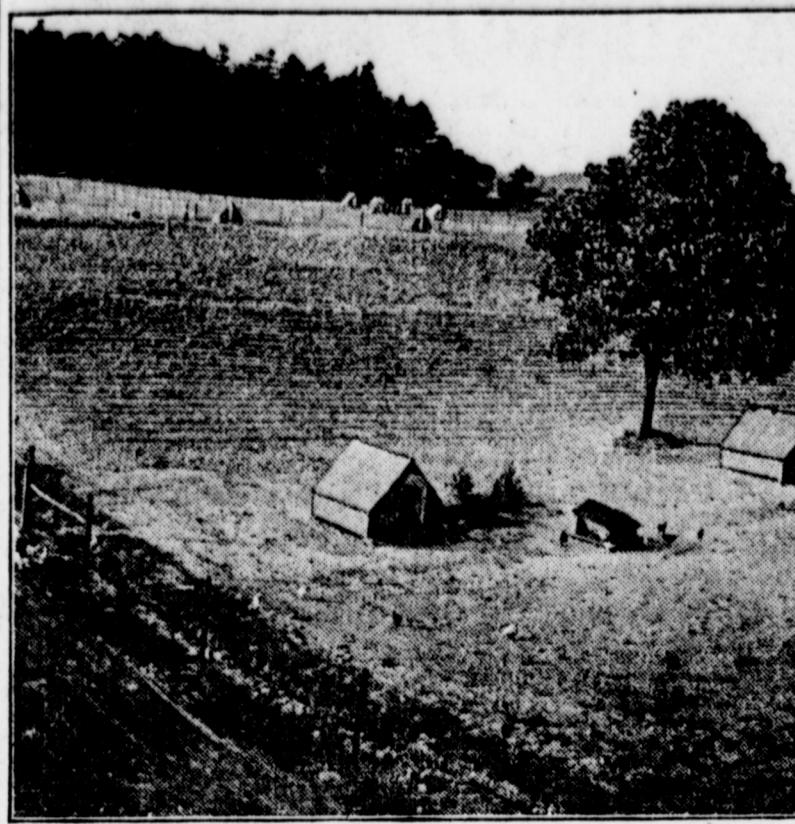
"The dove of peace has to be a diplomat."

"Why?"
"Doesn't she manage everything with a coup?"

PAT AND THE FROGS.



HOW POULTRY MAY BE MADE PROFITABLE



View of a Chicken Range on a Poultry Farm Where From Three to Four Thousand Chickens Are Reared Annually.

(By KATHERINE A. GRIMES.)

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and the proof of success in the poultry business is in the profit made at selling time.

You must begin to plan as to when and how you are going to market your fowls about as soon as the eggs are set—or even before, so as to know what your aim is to be—whether matured dressing poultry, birds for breeding, or frying chickens. Of course it all depends upon what the demand in your vicinity is for. If you live where there will be sale for good birds for breeding, it may not pay you to sell many fowls to the market. If you find a good call for broilers or small chicks for frying—and these usually bring good prices—you might do your best work in raising some kind of early-maturing fowls that will make a pound and a half at six weeks or two months old.

If you intend to sell dressed poultry, it is usually best to choose a breed having yellow legs and light-colored feathers, as they look nicer than the black-legged, black-colored varieties. The meat is not a bit better, but you know it is looks that count when a buyer comes into a market.

As soon as the pullets can be told from the roosters, they should be separated and males expect to sell for breeding, etc., plus males should be fattened and disposed of as early as possible.

If you want to hurry them onto the market, one of the very best plans is that known as the crate-feeding method.

An apple tree that is headed high is, in some respects, far practical purposes, anything but high; for example, the chances are that such a tree will have the lower branches, at least, growing at almost right angles to the trunk, or in other words, in a horizontal position. When such a tree is bearing a heavy load of fruit, these limbs will bend down, and are very likely to break unless props are used.

The use of props in an orchard is at best a sign of very poor orchard management in the past and should be avoided. It is possible to train the high-headed tree so that the branches will have more of an upward growth, but it is a recognized fact that work done several feet from the ground is never as satisfactory as when done from a short ladder, or while standing on the ground.

In a low-headed, well-trained and pruned tree we have all the essentials for a profitable one, other things being right. We have a tree that is easily managed in regard to pruning, spraying, thinning and packing. Good labor for doing these things is always at a premium, and it goes without saying that the amount of time it takes for such an orchard is less than for a high-headed one. In the second place it is a well-known fact that low-headed trees are far less subject to sun scald than high-headed ones.

Besides being used extensively by manufacturers, it is used more than all other woods combined for smoking meats. Hickory gives a greater amount of smoke, gives the meat a pleasant flavor, an even color, burns slowly, and smokes the meat with a smaller amount of shrinkage.

Hickory is used for more purposes than any other wood. Every farmer should burn all dead trees on his farm and so help to conserve the supply of hickory.

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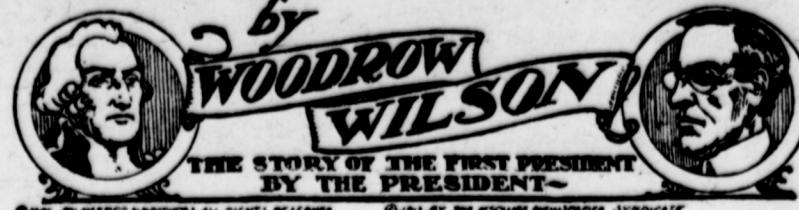
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GEORGE WASHINGTON



(CONTINUED.)

Shadowy Powers of Congress.
Meanwhile there was an army to be maintained, despite desperate incompetence on the part of the congress and a hopeless indifference among the people; and a government to be kept presentably afloat, despite lack of money and lack of men.

The articles of confederation proposed at the heart of the war-time (November 15, 1777) had at last been adopted (March 1, 1781), in season to create at least a government which could sign treaties and conclude wars, but neither soon enough nor wisely enough to bring order out of chaos. The states, glad to think the war over, would do nothing for the army, nothing for the public credit, nothing even for the maintenance of order; and the articles of confederation only gave the congress written warranty for offering advice; they did not make its shadowy power real.

Washington Keeps His Command.
It was beyond measure fortunate that at such a critical time as this Washington still kept his command, still held affairs under the steady pressure of his will.

His successes had at last given him a place of authority in the thoughts and affections of his countrymen in some sort commensurate with his capacity and his vision in affairs. He had risen to a very safe footing of power among all the people as the war drew towards its close, filling their imaginations, and reigning among them as securely as among his troops, who for so long had felt his will wrought upon them day by day.

His very reserve, and the large dignity and pride of his steady bearing made him seem the more like a hero in the people's eyes. They could understand a man made in this ample and simple kind, give them but time enough to see him in his full proportions. It answered, to their thoughts of him to find him too proud to dissemble, too masterful to brook unreasonable faults, and yet slow to grow impatient, though he must wait a whole twelve-month to see a plan mature, or coax a half-score states to get a purpose made good. And they could not deem him cold, though they found him self-possessed, keeping his own counsel; for was not the country full of talk how passionately he was like to act at a moment of crisis and in the field?

A Fearless Leader.
They only feared to lose a leader so reckless of himself when danger was sharpest. "Our army love their general very much," one of his officers had said, "but they have one thing against him, which is the little care he takes of himself in any action;" for he had seen how Washington pressed at Trenton and at Princeton to the points that were most exposed, thinking of his troops, not of himself.

No Power to Raise Money.
Washington would have assumed the offensive again, would have crushed Clinton where he lay in New York; and the congress was not slack—as slackness was counted there—in sustaining his counsels. But the congress had no power to raise money; had no power to command.

The states alone could make it possible to tax the country to pay the army; their thirteen governments were the only civil authority, and they took the needs and the discontents of the army very lightly, deemed peace secure and war expenses unnecessary, and let matters drift as they would.

They came very near drifting to another revolution—a revolution such as politicians had left out of their reckoning, and only Washington could avert.

Washington Helps Congress.

After Yorktown, Washington spent four months in Philadelphia, helping the congress forward with the bustness of the winter, but as March of the new year (1782) drew towards its close, he rejoined the army at Newburgh, to resume his watch upon New York.

He had been scarcely two months at his post when a letter was placed in his hands which revealed, more fully than any observations of his own could have revealed it, the pass to which affairs had come.

An Unwelcome Letter.

The letter was from Colonel Lewis Nicola, an old and respected officer, who stood nearer than did most of his fellow officers to the commander-in-chief in intimacy and affection, and who felt it his privilege to speak plainly. The letter was calm in temper, grave and moderate in tone, with something of the gravity and method of a disquisition written upon abstract questions of government; did not broach its meaning like a revolutionary document. But what it proposed was nothing less, when read between the lines, than that Washington should suffer himself to be made king, and that so an end should be put to the incompetency and ingratitude of a band of weak and futile republics.

An Overwhelming Rebuke.

Washington met the suggestion with a rebuke so direct and overwhelming that Colonel Nicola must himself have

wondered how he had ever dared make such a venture.

"Be assured, sir," said the indignant commander, "no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of their being such ideas existing in the army. . . . I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischief that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. . . . Let me conjure you, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature."

Cut to the Quick.

He was cut to the quick that his own officers should deem him an adventurer, willing to advance his own power at the expense of the very principles he had fought for.

His thought must have gone back at a bound to his old comradeship with brother Lawrence, with the Fairfaxes, George Mason, and the Lees, and all that free company of gentlemen in the Northern Neck who revered law, loved liberty, and hated a usurper.

But he could not blind the just complaints and real grievances of the army; nor did he wish to.

Though others were angry after a manner he scorned, no man's grief or indignation was deeper than his that the army should be left penniless after all it had suffered and done, and be threatened, besides, with being turned adrift without reward or hope of provision for the future.

Promises Justice to the Army.

"No man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do," he had declared to Colonel Nicola; "and as far as my power and influence, in a constitutional way, extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it."

The pledge was fulfilled in almost every letter he wrote, private or public.

He urged the states, as he urged the congress, in season and out of season, to see justice done the men who had won the Revolution, and whom he loved as if they had been of his own blood.

His Counsel Disregarded.

But even his great voice went long unheeded. "The spirit of party, private interest, slowness, and national indolence slacken, suspend, and overthrow the best concerted measures," the Abbe Robin had observed, upon his first coming with Rochambeau; and now measures were no so much as concerted until a final menace from the army brought the country to its senses.

A Troubled Summer came and went, and another winter of anxious doubt and ineffectual counsel.

The very approach of peace, as it grew more certain, quickened the angry fears of the army, lest peace should be made a pretext, when it came, to disperse them before their demands could be driven home upon the demoralized and reluctant government they were learning to despise.

Another spring and the mischief so long maturing was ripe; it looked as if even Washington could not prevent it.

A Menace From the Army.

It had been rumored in Philadelphia, while the winter held, "that the army had secretly determined not to lay down their arms until due provision and a satisfactory prospect should be afforded on the subject of their pay," and that Washington had grown unpopular among almost all ranks because of his harshness against every unlawful means of securing justice.

"His extreme reserve, mixed sometimes with a degree of asperity of temper, both of which were said to have increased of late, had contributed to the decline of his popularity"—so ran the report—and it grew every week the more unlikely he could check the treasonable purposes of his men.

Springing the Mine.

In March, 1783, the mine was sprung; and then men learned, by a new sign, what power there was in the silent man; how he could handle disaffection and disarm reproach.

An open address was spread broadcast through the camp, calling upon the army to use its power to obtain its rights, and inviting a meeting of the officers to devise a way.

"Can you consent to be the only sufferers by this revolution? . . . If you can, . . . go, . . . carry with you the ridicule, and, what is worse, the pity of the world. Go, starve, and be forgotten. . . . But if you have sense enough to discover, and spirit enough to oppose, tyranny . . . awake; attend to your situation, and redress yourselves." Such were its kindling phrases; and no man need deceive himself with thinking they would go unheeded.

Checkmates the Movement.

Washington met the suggestion with a rebuke so direct and overwhelming that Colonel Nicola must himself have

mastery by assuming immediate control of the movement, with a sharp rebuke for such a breach of manly propriety and soldierly discipline, but with no thought to stay a righteous protest.

He himself summoned the officers, and when they had come together stepped to the desk before them, with no show of anger or offended dignity but very gravely, with a sort of majesty it moved one strangely to see and taking a written paper from his pocket, adjusted his spectacles to read it. "Gentleman," he said, very simply, "you will permit me to put on my spectacles, for I have not only grown gray, but almost blind, in the service of my country."

Again a Victor.

There were wet eyes upon the instant in the room; no man stirred while he read—read words of admonition, of counsel, and of hope which burned at the ear; and when he was done, and had withdrawn, leaving them to do what they would they did nothing of which he could be ashamed.

They spoke manfully, as was right of what they deemed it just and imperative the congress should do for them, but they "Resolved, unanimously, that at the commencement of the present war the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature, which motives still exist in the highest degree; and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall induce a conduct that may tend to sully the reputation and glory which they have acquired at the price of their blood and eight years' faithful services."

Urge Congress to Act.

Washington knew, nevertheless, how black a danger lurked among these distressed men; did not fail to speak plainly of it to the congress, and breathed freely again only when the soldiers' just demands had at last in some measure been met, by at any rate the proper legislation.

He grew weary with longing for peace, when the work seemed done and his thoughts and leisure to turn towards his home again.

But once in all the lengthened days of fighting had he seen Mount Vernon. He had turned aside to spend a night or two there on his way to Yorktown, and he had seen the loved place again for a little after the victory was won.

Now, amidst profitless days at Newburgh, or in council with the committees of the congress upon business that was never finished, while affairs stood as it were in a sort of paralysis waiting upon the interminable conferences of the three powers who had given over definitive terms of peace at Paris, home seemed to him, in his weariness, more to be desired than ever before.

Sorrow at Mount Vernon.

Private grief had stricken him at the very moment of his triumph. Scarcely had the victory at Yorktown been celebrated when he was called (November, 1781) to the death bed of Jack Custis, his wayward but dearly loved stepson, and had there to endure the sight of his wife's grief and the young widow's hopeless sorrow added to his own.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

We Are For Him

The report was brought to Louisville this week by Eighth district politicians that County Judge W. Rhodes Shackleford, of Madison county, would, in all probability, be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighth district next year. Judge Shackleford was re-nominated for County Judge at the August primary. He is one of the best known party leaders in the district, and is prominent in Masonic circles. So far he is the only one seriously mentioned as an opponent of Congressman Harvey Helm, of Stanford, for the nomination.

Peaches?

Exchanges say the peach crop is moving. We know it. They pass in front of the Madisonian office every day. Some are the pink of perfection while a few have been left in the "picking" and somewhat swiveled. Peaches are peaches, however, and here's hoping the crop may never fail.

We make a specialty of selling nothing but the best grades of Clover, Timothy, Clean Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Feed and Seed Oats. Give us a call. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co.

Luke McLuke says: "Nowadays when a woman says she hasn't a skirt fit to wear she is telling the truth and doesn't know it."

Dress Making and Alterations a Specialty. Mrs. W. Jones, at Singer Office. 38tf

FOR SALE—Baled Rye Straw. John R. Gibson. 38tf

Church Notes

Dr. D. H. Scanlon attended the Presbytery at Paint Lick the past week.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the Christian Church Thursday at four o'clock.

An enthusiastic gathering of 312 people met at the Christian Sunday School on "Rally Day." Offering \$16.83, contributed by 276.

Rev. H. H. Sneed, of Gulfport, Miss., will preach at Christ Episcopal Church, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. You are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. John W. Arnold and Rev. C. K. Marshall left Monday to attend the state convention of the Christian Church. They will return the latter part of the week.

Rev. W. S. Taylor, of Richmond, formerly pastor of the Baptist church here, delivered a fine sermon last Sunday evening at the Baptist church from the text "God Forbid That I Should Glory Save in the Cross of Our Lord Jesus."—Burgin Cor. Harrodsburg Herald.

On tomorrow night a reunion prayer meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in compliment to Dr. G. W. Crutchfield, one of our most highly esteemed ministers, who is shortly to leave us. While it is with deep regret we see him depart, our city's loss will be some other's gain and our best wishes follow this genial and able Divine.

The Presbytery of Transylvania which met at Paint Lick last week was attended by large delegations from most of the neighboring towns.

Rev. P. L. Bruce, of Stanford, was elected Moderator.

The Conference on Evangelism and Stewardship on Wednesday was presided over by Prof. C. G. Crooks, of Danville, and the following speakers addressed the Presbytery:

Rev. W. H. Hopper, of Burnside, on the need of an Evangelist in this Presbytery for the weak and vacant churches. Rev. Cary Blair, of Houstonville, on Foreign Missions. Rev. P. L. Bruce on Sabbath School work and how to make the Sabbath School most effective. Rev. E. M. Green on how to conduct an Every Member Canvass for Church Support. Hon. Peter McRoberts, of Stanford, on the Future Leadership of the Church.

Rev. Wm. Kerstetter was received from the German Reformed Church as a member of this Presbytery and will have charge of a Mission School at Mt. Victory, Pulaski County.

Letters of condolence were sent to Dr. L. H. Blanton and "Uncle Joe" Hopper, both of whom were prevented from attending the Presbytery on account of their ill health, also Drs. Hunter and Glass were absent on account of infirmities.

Presbytery declined to ordain Mr. J. M. Longanecker as a minister of the Gospel until he had taken the regular three years Seminary Course of Study.

Mrs. Irvine, of Danville, presented to the ladies present some plans for Mission Study for the winter and urged a full attendance at the Presbyteral Union which meets in Houstonville, October 24.

The next session of Presbytery will be held the first week in April at Stanford.

Heartfelt thanks were extended to the good people of Paint Lick for their royal entertainment of all delegates and especially for the bountiful dinners served on the grounds for the throng of people present.

Annoying delays are avoided by the use of the Bell Telephone.

News In and Around Berea

Miss Lula Farmer is visiting relatives at Irvine.

Mr. J. M. Early is spending a few days with home folks.

Mr. Green Bales and little son visited his parents last week.

Miss Beulah Young, of Baldwin, is visiting Mary Coyle.

Miss Maria Bonner entertained a number of her friends Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Seale left for Lancaster, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Haley have moved to Berea and occupy a cottage on Parkway.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Welch and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore motored to Lexington last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Isaacs, of Valley View visited Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker on Monday.

Miss Mamie McWhorter and Miss Bertha Broughton, of Brassfield, left Tuesday for North Dakota.

Mr. John Welch and mother, Miss Hilda Welch, and Miss Daisy Gilbert, motored to High Bridge Sunday and spent the day.

Mrs. E. B. Hanson, Mrs. Sally P. Hanson and little daughter Julia are attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. O. W. Hayes has returned after spending several weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Early, left Friday to join her husband in Alabama, where they will make their home.

Big Cattle Shipment

Last Wednesday, fourteen car loads of cattle were shipped from Richmond to Cincinnati. Mr. Milton Covington shipped eight of the fourteen car loads. The eight cars shipped belonging to Mr. Covington were valued at \$14,000. Supposing the other six car loads of cattle shipped were valued at the same ratio, the total for one day's shipment will realize in the neighborhood of \$26,000.

When you want first-class groceries call up Covington, Thorpe & Co., 72 and 144. 11-tf

Miss Hilda Welch left Monday for Baltimore.

Mr. John Welch attended the State Fair at Louisville last week.

Mrs. H. R. Prather is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Coyle, in Indiana.

Prof. L. V. Dodge is at Chattanooga, Tenn. attending the Encampment.

Miss Daisy Gilbert, of Speedwell was the guest of Mrs. D. Botkins last week.

Mr.

Old Southern Lumber & Boom Co.'s Plant Being Moved

The Southern Lumber & Boom Co.'s sawmill plant at Valley View which was bought by two New York men, after having the machinery disassembled, failed to comply with the requirements of the contract by reason, it is said, that one of the men who was going to finance the new concern having died.

The sawmill property belonged to the M. B. Farren estate, of Cincinnati, and the administrator resold it to a company at Bell Point, a sawmill point on the upper waters of the Kentucky river, to which place the machinery will be moved. It is now being loaded on a barge at Valley View.

Livery Interest Sold

William Snyder sold his interest in the livery firm of Snyder & Roberts to Burton Roberts. Mr. Roberts will conduct the business, which by the way, is one of the best in town. Mr. Snyder will engage in other business.

Millinery Display

Engle & Co. extend a cordial invitation to you to visit their millinery store and inspect their fall and winter line of ladies hats. Latest styles and correct prices. Our aim is to please. 38-11

Remember when you come to town and want seed that Covington, Thorpe & Co. handle the best that can be bought and will sell them worth the money. Come and see us at 232 West Main street. 11-t

General News

Mrs. J. E. Grubbs was elected president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Winchester.

At Shelbyville, J. B. Wilhoit shot and wounded his wife and then killed himself. He had been on a drunken debauch.

President Wilson has ended his short vacation and has returned to the White House. The President is a great worker.

It is said that Ex-President Taft is growing thinner. He has lost eighty pounds and now only weighs two-hundred and forty.

V. N. Payne, of Dry Fork, Barren County, has just concluded a trip of 20,000 miles to visit his children. He is over eighty years old.

A fast train ran through an open bridge near LaCrosse, Wisconsin, but no one was killed, though several were severely injured.

Roy Miller, a taxicab driver of Sioux City, Iowa, has fallen heir to \$67,000 from the estate of his uncle, J. W. Williams, of Sacramento, Cal.

The Express Companies who were ordered to reduce their rates by October 15th, have asked for more time in which to prepare their schedule.

The Knights of Pythias will erect a three story building in Jackson. It is claimed that this will be one of the finest buildings in Eastern Kentucky.

The agricultural night schools now being conducted in Nicholas county are proving to be very successful. Such schools should be established in this county.

Judge Ed. C. O'Rear sold a farm in Montgomery County of 190 acres at \$115 per acre. The property is improved and is suitable for the cultivation of tobacco.

The heirs of Patrick Kallahan, of Louisville, are contesting his will. His estate amounted to about \$750,000. The bulk of his estate was given to his brother at Memphis.

A street car in San Antonio, Texas, left the rails and ran into a rooming house, severely shaking up the passengers and injuring the building. One passenger was hurt.

Mrs. Leora Gaitskill died suddenly Thursday at Estill Springs. She had been in ill health for some time and was at the Springs for recuperation. Her home was at Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Greenberry McIntosh, who killed Greenberry Combs at Crockettsville in Breathitt county, has been captured in Hamilton, Ohio. He has been arrested and returned to the county jail.

In Monterey, Mexico, on September 14th, during a severe storm the lightning struck the electric wire and entered a house where a wedding was in progress and killed two of the guests.

Eighty-three acres of land located on the Hinkston Pike, Montgomery County, was sold by Mr. A. C. Bogie to Walter Bridges at \$200 per acre. It is well improved and is fine tobacco land.

Subpoenas have been issued in Clark county for all of the candidates in the last primary election for their appearance before the grand jury, except in the jailer's race and the coroner's race.

Gen. Felix Diaz has been telegraphed to come back to Mexico. The supposition is that Huerta will not be a candidate for the presidency and that Diaz will be the only candidate on the Federal side.

At Woodstock, Conn., George Bernier, a thirteen year old boy, who was holding a guy rope of a balloon while it was being inflated, was suddenly carried 500 feet in the air and then dropped to instant death in front of the grand stand where 5000 people were assembled.

The examination in the Rhodes Scholarship of Kentucky will be held at Lexington, October 14 and 15, at the State University. At this meeting Dr. Yager will resign as chairman of the committee.

It was estimated that 5000 cattle were on the market at Mt. Sterling Court Day. About 1000 to 1200 changed hands during Saturday and Sunday before Court. The trade was brisk and prices were good.

A message of Gen. Huerta to the Mexican Congress claims that all the troubles which that nation is undergoing is due to the United States. He advises a against allowing warships to remain on the coast of Mexico.

The jury in the case of D. S. Gay, Etc., vs N. Ford Brent on trial at Winchester, failed to agree and were discharged. This suit grew out of a blue grass deal and has attracted the attention of dealers throughout the state.

The L. & N. railroad will erect a new depot at Jackson to cost \$35,000. The building will be a yellow brick, two stories high. The first floor will be used for the baggage and ticket room and a restaurant; the upper floors will be used for general offices.

Col. R. T. Durrett of Louisville dies after a long illness. He was a noted historian and was president of the Filson Club, a literary organization of that city. Col. Durrett was well known not only in Kentucky but throughout the nation. He was a noted orator and lawyer.

While the central states have been burning up, the southwestern portion of the United States, more especially in Texas, has had a rainy season. It is claimed that eleven inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours near Taylor, Texas. Apparently it resulted from a cloud burst.

Some American refugees have issued a statement that they felt no uneasiness in Mexico as to their safety, but thought it best to obey the warning of our government. They claim that they were compelled to abandon valuable properties which will be a total loss to them.

Powhattan Woolridge of Louisville, formerly of Woodford county, and Mansfield Kirby, a judge at the Kentucky State Fair, engaged in a fight at the fair grounds on last Thursday. The difficulty arose out of a criticism made by Woolridge of a ruling by Kirby as judge.

W. D. Cochran, of Maysville, is being boosted as a candidate for United States Senator against W. O. Bradley. It is urged that he was a neutral in the last presidential election, and that both sides will be willing to compromise on him. Bradley was a stand-pat Republican.

The local option fight at Somerset is beginning to wax warm. The two hundred and thirty ministers and delegates that are in session at that place are aiding in the fight and spoke to the people from the various churches last Thursday night. It is believed that the city will go dry.

In the Montgomery Circuit Court the administrator of a Mr. Kelly who was killed about a year ago by the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, recovered a judgment for \$19,011.00. The case will be taken to the appellate court. This is probably the largest verdict that has been given in a case of death in the Kentucky courts.

Prominent tax payers in Montgomery County ask for a submission to the voters of the county at the coming November election, the question whether the Fiscal Court of the County shall be composed of three commissioners and the County Judge. R. L. Tipton, well known here, is one of the petitioners.

At Winchester, Sam Eli a prominent citizen of Paintsville, who was recently sent to the asylum

L. & N. Time Table

South Bound

No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.
No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.

No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.

No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.

No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.

No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.

No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.

No. 9—Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.

North Bound

No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.

No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.

No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.

No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.

No. 38—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.

No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.

No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.

No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.

Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.

Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.

For Rent!

An ideally located
Kool, Komfortable
Kottage

On West Main Street, opposite Judge Burnam.

GRANT E. LILLY

Our aim is to please everybody and we will be delighted if you will call on us when in need of anything in our line. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-tf

Just Received a Car of

Seed Rye and Barley

Get our prices. We handle the best quality of field seeds

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES

Two Phones, 35 & 42. Prompt Delivery. Grocery, W. Main St.

D. B. McKinney

A Splendid Clubbing Bargain

WE OFFER

The Madisonian

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In addition to this wonderful combination offer, we will give each of our cash and paid up subscribers for one year a

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Copies of the famous old masters. These pictures readily sell for \$1.00 in the art stores. Watch the paper for further particulars.

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Cor. Main and Collins Sts.

The After Hours Salesman



MANY concerns lose money every night by not attracting the attention of the crowds on the streets in the evening. On the other hand many other concerns prosper because they employ the after hours salesmen—Electric Light.

You can readily pick out these stores on the busiest thoroughfares—their show windows pouring a brilliant flood of light upward, outward and downward, thereby adding an attraction to the goods displayed not obtainable in any other way. Few people can resist a glance at the beautiful effect—most people stop and admire it.

The proprietors of these big shops are well versed in all modern methods which make for success in developing trade. They know that the lavish use of electric light pays, and use Edison Mazda Lamps to obtain it at a minimum cost.

Our Lamp Experts will gladly assist your artistic window dressers in making your store and shop windows as attractive as the best in town.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES CO.

Corner for the Juniors

TRICK WITH WALKING STICK

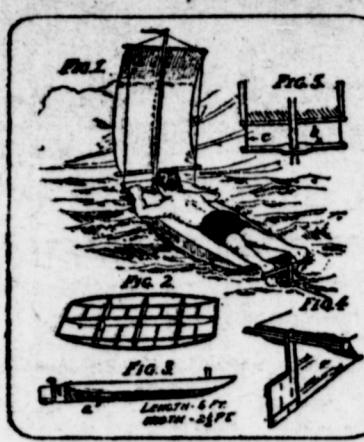
How to Make Cane or Umbrella Stand Up Without Any Apparent Support—Practice Needed.

"The feat of compelling a walking stick or umbrella to stand upright in the middle of a parlor without being supported by anything or anybody always seems wonderful," says Mme. Herrmann. "It is best, when about to perform this feat, to have a black screen for a background, and to order the stick or umbrella to stand alone about a foot in front of this screen. To show the audience that there is no person or apparatus behind this screen to secretly help the stick to stand when commanded the performer can take the screen away for a few minutes until all are satisfied that there is no hidden apparatus there. Pass the cane around among the audience to let them see there is no pin in the cane's ferrule, and that it is an ordinary cane, absolutely without life." When the screen is again in place the stick can be hypnotized by a few mysterious mumblements, which will be certain to keep the audience guessing in the wrong direction. Then the stick will stand alone for as long as the performer may desire. The secret of the hypnotizing is so simple that the audience will never suspect it; it is to previously tie a yard of black thread from the top of one of the front legs of an ordinary chair to the top of the other front leg, letting the 'bag' of the thread fall to the ground until ready for the 'hypnotizing.' Carelessly place the stick within the 'bag' of the thread, planting the stick upright six inches from the chair, making it appear that it is only by the merest accident that the performer selects this particular spot. Now take your hands away, and, of course, the stick will stand where you place it. The supporting thread will not be seen on account of the dark background. This and many other feats any amateur can perform after a little practice."

UNIQUE SWIMMING SAIL RAFT

Construction of Device So Illustrated That Any Boy May Easily Put One Together.

The clever and unique device pictured herewith may be made by any boy who cares to possess one, says the American Boy. Study the pictures for they will teach you more about the construction than a whole page of text. The making of the body part is shown in Fig. 2. It is like a shallow



Swimming Sail Raft.

boat and must be covered with water-tight canvas. A soap box, torn apart, will provide material for the rudder as illustrated by Fig. 4. The sail is three feet wide and five feet long. Tack a stick along the top and bottom edges, and by means of these cross-arms lash it to the mast. The mast fits into a square hole and does not turn. The sail turns around it and is operated by the handlebar "b." A keel added to the bottom will give greater buoyancy and at the same time add steadiness to the craft.

CONTROL OF THE BASEBALL

First Requisite of Pitcher Cannot Be Too Strongly Emphasized, Says Christy Mathewson.

The first necessity for a pitcher is to have control of the ball, says Christy Mathewson in St. Nicholas. That can't be emphasized too strongly. A boy may be able to throw all the curves imaginable, but if he can't put the ball where he wants it, the batter keeps walking around the bases, and he will never win any ball games. Therefore, I would, first of all, advise my young readers to practice accuracy, until they can place the ball just where they want to send it. Let them pitch to another boy, with a barn or a fence as a backdrop, and try to put one high, over the inside, and then high over the outside, and again low over the outside, and keep up this practice patiently until mastery of the control of the ball is obtained. A boy will find that even if he can't pitch a curve, but has good control, he will be able to win many more ball games than if he has a lot of benders, but no ability to put the ball where he wants it.

Honest Child.

"Since you worked your examples so nicely," said the pretty teacher, "I shall give you a kiss."

"Teacher, I didn't know there was to be a reward," responded the honest urchin. "It's only fair to tell you that my big brother did them sums."

BOYS CATCH MANY ANIMALS

Two Missouri Lads Capture Rabbits and Minks by the Use of a Simple Figure Four Trap.

These two Missouri boys catch a great many rabbits and minks. They build their own traps. The trap in the picture is set with a simple figure four trigger. The box is above two and one-half feet long and one foot wide. This length gives room to place the bait well inside the door. The bait and stick to which it is attached should be very light, so that



The Result.

they slightest touch will set it off. Traps for mink should be smoked after every catch, as these animals are very wary, and will not go into a trap that has the smell of man upon it. A better way to catch mink is to use a steel-trap, covering it lightly with leaves or grass and fastening it to a post with a light chain.

MODESTY AND MODERN GIRLS

Few Years Ago Public Speaking by Young Women and Athletics Would Have Been Tabooed.

Addressing an audience of girls at the charities conference, Miss Beulah Kennard made this declaration:

"Twentieth century girls are less modest than any since the days of Louis XVI."

Not many years ago the modesty of the shrinking violet, which was associated with timidity and expressed by demurely downcast eyes, was a model followed by young women of that period. They were expected to faint at moments of stress, and it is to be presumed that they did.

Fainting has gone out of fashion. The telephone girl in the Austin flood who stuck to her switchboard, sending out warnings to the people of the town while she herself faced death, was no exception to the rule of these times.

The level gaze of the unafraid has displaced downward glances of timid modesty. A few years ago public speaking by girls at public gatherings and the sort of athletics now common in colleges for women would have been thought immodest.

It may be, as Miss Kennard says, that girls show less modesty than their sisters of other times, but who is there who says that "twentieth century girls" and their standards are less admired and less worthy of admiration?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

INCREASED VALUE OF CANDY

Gain of 55 Per Cent in United States During Period Population Increased 8 Per Cent.

In five years, according to the census of 1910, there was an increase of \$47,709,000 in the value of the candy produced in the United States. This was a gain of 55 per cent during a period in which the population of this country had grown probably not more than one per cent.

These figures show the enormous increase in the consumption of candy by Americans. Children will be pleased to learn that eminent medical authorities are now satisfied that pure candies are not injurious to the health if eaten in moderation. It appears that the drawback in permitting the child to eat unlimited candy lies in the absence of fat. "H," says Prof. Robert Hutchinson, "the parent is warned to introduce sufficient quantities of the carbohydrates by insisting upon the use of butter and oils in the diet, the child may generally eat pure candy without detriment and even with distinct advantage. This is useful information, but parents should still beware of the cheap, adulterated article."

Unequal Punishment.

Two boys who managed to be rather unruly in school so exasperated their teacher that she requested them to remain after hours and write their names 1,000 times. They plunged into the task. Some fifteen minutes later one of them grew uneasy and began watching his companion in disgrace. Suddenly the first one burst out with despair between his sobs and said to the teacher:

"Tain't fair, mum! His name's Bush and mine's Schluttermeyer."

Verna's Modesty.

Mother entered the room just in time to see four-year-old Verna knock her older brother down.

"Verna, how could you do such a thing!"

"The Lord gave me strength," Verna proudly replied.—Harper's Magazine.

"Since you worked your examples so nicely," said the pretty teacher, "I shall give you a kiss."

"Teacher, I didn't know there was to be a reward," responded the honest urchin. "It's only fair to tell you that my big brother did them sums."

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

COST OF THE DRINK TRAFFIC

Some Startling Figures Given Regarding Expense of Liquor Business to People of the Nation.

The Union Signal, official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, gives some startling figures regarding the cost of the liquor traffic to the nation and points out the need of wiser financing. It has this to say concerning the revenue argument:

The federal government collects some \$220,000,000 a year from the liquor business. This includes special taxes paid by brewers, distillers and dealers. The estimated amount received by state, county and municipal governments in license and tax is about \$75,000,000. Thus the total internal revenue from the traffic is something less than \$350,000,000. The average legislator and many a good citizen is honestly of the opinion that these liquor millions are needed to help meet the enormous expenses of government. They sincerely deplore the liquor evil and would gladly see it abolished were it not for the delusion that there is financial profit in licensing the same. They see the money pouring into the nation's coffers, see the amount placed in the credit column of the ledger, and go their way without stopping to consider the debit side of the account.

Government officials and the voting public generally will some time be convinced that it is very poor financing to foster an industry which makes so many people non-producers, results in the degeneration of families, and throws an army of incapables upon the state and upon charity organizations. But they will have to be shown. It behoves us as prohibitionists and as public sentiment makers to show them that "the cost of the drink traffic to the United States approximates annually \$5,000,000,000 in loss of products, mortality and in crime and pauperism." Five billion dollars as against three hundred and fifty million—a balance of \$4,650,000,000 on the debit page! It requires more than thirteen times the amount of revenue received from the traffic to take care of its consequences! The figures are astounding, but they are, we are assured by Prof. John A. Nichols in his "Economic Studies of the Liquor Problem," the result of careful and conservative investigation made by expert statisticians.

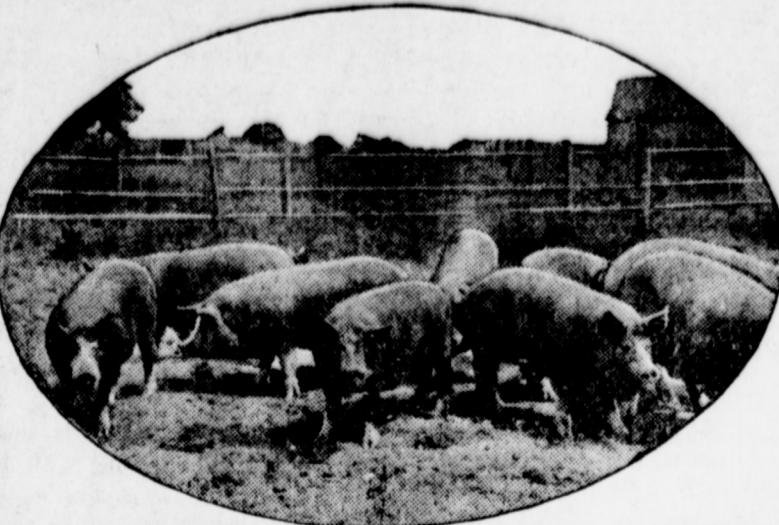
Government poisoning implies and demonstrates a nitrogenous article upon which to work. What is called sour stomach is simply common fermentation of the sugar.

It is well recognized among physicians and chemists that when organic nitrogenous compounds break up the simpler compounds are much more noxious as a rule than those given off by the disintegration of a carbohydrate.

From what has been said it may be easily deduced that when oil meal middlings or tankage putrefy in the digestive tract of an animal the result would be more serious than if the material decomposed were corn.

Our experience with seven litters of pigs during the last two weeks is as follows:

FEEDING OF SOWS AT FARROWING TIME



Duroc Jersey pigs. The mother of these pigs raised 32 in three litters.

(By A. O. CHOAT.)

When an animal presents an abnormal condition of health there must exist a cause, but too often the energies of the keeper are bent so much on finding a cure that the disturbing cause is entirely neglected.

For scours in pigs there must be a cause. Scours being merely a symptom. The condition exists inside the digestive tract. It is doubtless a condition of putrefaction resulting in the generation of poisons destructive to the food before it can be assimilated.

To find a cure potent enough to kill and expel the germs of putrefaction from the digestive tract, and still not injure the animal, is necessary, but by all means the keeper should endeavor to discover what caused the presence of the germs in the first place.

Everyone has heard of cases of ptyalism poisoning and doubtless all have experienced cases of sour stomach; between these extremes there are many types of fermentation that may infest the digestive tract.

Ptyaline poisoning implies and demonstrates a nitrogenous article upon which to work. What is called sour stomach is simply common fermentation of the sugar.

It is well recognized among physicians and chemists that when organic nitrogenous compounds break up the simpler compounds are much more noxious as a rule than those given off by the disintegration of a carbohydrate.

From what has been said it may be easily deduced that when oil meal middlings or tankage putrefy in the digestive tract of an animal the result would be more serious than if the material decomposed were corn.

Our experience with seven litters of pigs during the last two weeks is as follows:

BUILDING A CONCRETE WALL

Convenient Method of Constructing Windbreak for Stock Is Given in Detail and Illustrated.

A very convenient way to build a wall for a back-yard fence, or for a windbreak for stock, is described by Cement Age. The wall is built up in panel sections, about 12 feet long, with a foundation extending three feet in the earth. Supporting one end of this panel, and built up at the same time, is a large concrete post. The other end of the panel is keyed into the mortise in a similar large post molded at the previous operation, as shown in the sketch.

The forms for the panel are simply two independent walls of one-inch siding fastened on uprights of two by four inch material, spaced about two feet apart. The mold for the post is a box open on one face and at both ends. The open side butts against the end supports of the panel forms.

Back of the undoubted trend toward temperance in this country, says the Atlanta Constitution, is the economic force—the stern, unsentimental business edict, "Choose between your drink and your job."

Reform of this nature began first with the railroads. Above all other callings, this one requires clear heads, steady nerves, keen eyes. Many years ago, crews were forbidden to drink while on duty. The interdict is gradually extending to include those of duty as well. Train dispatchers and trainmasters and general superintendents are finding that the man who "lapses" between runs is only a trifling menace to safety of traffic than the employee who carries a bottle with him on the trip. When a train is derailed through the snap of an alcohol-intoxicated intelligence it costs the road money. Therefore—alcohol must go.

The same principle is rapidly spreading to all occupations. The era is one of efficiency. Whisky makes against efficiency. "Personally, you are entitled to your drink," says the employer to his employee, "but I am also entitled to efficiency. I can't compel you to sign the pledge or to observe the prohibition law, but I can and will secure efficiency by refusing employment to the man who drinks."

To the inside of the board opposite the open face is nailed a wedge-shaped timber, which forms the lengthwise mortise of the post, into which the next panel is keyed. Two two-foot lengths of three-eighths-inch rod are inserted through holes bored in the face of the wedge, one three inches from the top and the other three inches from the bottom, allowing one foot of the rods to enter each panel.

In starting the wall, use the post form only and carefully plumb it, using the rods as reinforcing for the first panel.

Pays to Save Manure.

Nitrogen is worth at least eight cents a pound. A horse will produce 15 tons of manure and litter a year, containing 130 pounds of nitrogen. At eight cents a pound, the value of that manure is \$10.40. It pays to save it. Experiments have shown that liquid and solid manures when kept together deteriorate much more rapidly. Also the more compact the manure is stored away from the weather, the less loss will result. Here is a hint for progressive farmers. Our farmers need this nitrogen and when it represents at least \$10 a horse, one can afford to take a little better care of manure.

To the Merchant.

The liquor traffic is a parasite that thrives on the destruction of legitimate trade. Saloons are sponges that absorb that which should be spent with you. It is responsible for most of your bad accounts; it gets the cash. You give the credit. Abolish the saloon!

Unpopular Campaign.

A campaign to close the public schools would be almost as popular in Kansas as one to reopen its schools.—Kansas City Star.

FEEDING OF SOWS AT FARROWING TIME



Duroc Jersey pigs. The mother of these pigs raised 32 in three litters.

(By A. O. CHOAT.)

When an animal presents an abnormal condition of health there must exist a cause, but too often the energies of the keeper are bent so much on finding a cure that the disturbing cause is entirely neglected.

For scours in pigs there must be a cause. Scours being merely a symptom. The condition exists inside the digestive tract. It is doubtless a condition of putrefaction resulting in the generation of poisons destructive to the food before it can be assimilated.

To find a cure potent enough to kill and expel the germs of putrefaction from the digestive tract, and still not injure the animal, is necessary, but by all means the keeper should endeavor to discover what caused the presence of the germs in the first place.

Everyone has heard of cases of ptyalism poisoning and doubtless all have experienced cases of sour stomach; between these extremes there are many types of fermentation that may infest the digestive tract.

Ptyaline poisoning implies and demonstrates a nitrogenous article upon which to work. What is called sour stomach is simply common fermentation of the sugar.

It is well recognized among physicians and chemists that when organic nitrogenous compounds break up the simpler compounds are much more noxious as a rule than those given off by the disintegration of a carbohydrate.

From what has been said it may be easily deduced that when oil meal middlings or tankage putrefy in the digestive tract of an animal the result would be more serious than if the material decomposed were corn.

Our experience with seven litters of pigs during the last two weeks is as follows:

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Keep all weeds from going to seed.

There are 54,000,000 sheep in the United States.

Try the plan of slow marketing of cotton this year.

Sweet corn may be dried in the same way as beans.

If the churn is likely to remain idle for some time, keep it filled with lime water.

The horse that is always ready for his meals is the one that earns his board.

Rhubarb should not be allowed to go to seed if the best root growth is wanted.

If the garden is fall plowed it means you can plant at least a week earlier next spring.

If the weeds are allowed to flourish they increase the labor and eat up the profits.

Tools that

GOING SOME

A ROMANCE OF
STRENUOUS AFFECTION

BY
REX BEACH

SUGGESTED BY THE PLAY BY
REX BEACH AND PAUL ARMSTRONG

Illustrated by
Edgar Bert Smith

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SYNOPSIS.

Cowboys of the Flying Heart ranch are heartbroken over the loss of their much-prized phonograph by the defeat of their champion in a foot race with another in the Cowtown race. A house party is on at the Flying Heart. J. Wallingford Speed, cheer leader at Yale, and Culver Covington, inter-collegiate champion runner, are there. Billie, the "Barefooted" sweetheart, becomes interested in the loss of the phonograph. She suggests to Jean Chapin, sister of the owner of the ranch, that she buy Covington his lover, to win back the phonograph. Billie is sure that if Covington won't run, Speed will. The cowboys are hilarious over the prospect. Speed and his valet, Larry Glass, trainer at Yale, arrive. When Billie's proposal is made, he agrees to have an athlete, to race against the Centipede man. The cowboys join in the appeal to Wally, and fearing that Helen will find him out, he consents. The Indians, who are there, are interested in an unknown, figuring that Covington will arrive in time to take his place. Fresno, glee club singer from Stanford university and in love with Helen, has just returned from a tour with the Indians and the cowboys. Speed and Glass put in the time they are supposed to be training playing cards in a secluded spot. The cowboys explain to Speed how much the race means to them. They tell him that he will win his best. The cowboys tell Glass it is up to him to see that Speed wins the race. Willie, the gunman, declares the trainer will go back east packing in his suit. A telegram arrives from Covington saying he is in jail at Omaha for ten days. Glass, in a panic, forces Speed to begin training in earnest. Speed declares to Larry that the best way out is for him (Speed) to injure himself. Glass isn't sure about it.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

"Strange!" said Willie.

"What?"

"My rest was fitful and disturbed and peopled by strange fancies a whole lot. I dreamt he threw the race!"

A chorus of oaths from the bunks. "What did you do?" inquired Stover.

"I woke up, all of a tremble, with a gun in each hand."

"Well, I'm the last person in the world to be superstitious," Still Bill observed, "but I've had similar visions lately."

"Maybe it's a om-en."

"What is a om-en?" Carara inquired.

"A om-en," explained Willie, "is a kind of a nut. Salted om-en-s is served at swell restaurants with the soups."

In the midst of it Joy, the cook, appeared in the doorway, and spoke in his gentle, ingratiating tones:

"Morning, gel'mum. I see 'im again."

"No savvy who; strange man! I go down to spring-house for bucket water; see 'im like 'way. Velly strange!"

"I bet it's Gallagher."

"Vat you tank he vants?" queried Murphy.

"He's layin' to get a shot at our runner," declared Stover, while Mr. Cloudy, forgetting his Indian reserve, explained in classic English his own theory of the nocturnal visits.

"Do you remember Humpy Joe? Well, they didn't cripple him, but he lost. I don't think Gallagher would injure Mr. Speed, but—he might bribe him."

"Caramba!" exclaimed the Mexican.

"God 'imighty!" Willie cried, in shocked accents.

"I believe you're right, but"—Stover meditated briefly before announcing with determination—"we'll do a little night-ridlin' ourselves. Willie, you watch this young feller daytimes, and the rest of us'll take turns at night. An' don't lose sight of the fat man, neither—he might carry notes. If you don't like the looks of things—you know what cards to draw."

"Sixes," murmured the near-sighted cow-man. "Don't worry."

"If you see anything suspicious, burn it up. And we'll take a shot at anything we see movin' after 9:00 p.m."

Then Berkeley Fresno came hurriedly into the bunk-house with a very cheery "Good-morning! I'm glad I found you up and doing," he said blithely. "I thought of something in my sleep." It was evident that the speaker had been in more than ordinary haste to make his discovery known, for underneath his coat he still wore his pajama shirt, and his hair was unbrushed.

"What is it?"

"Your man Speed isn't taking care of himself."

"What did I tell you?" said Willie to his companions.

"It seems to me that in justice to you boys he shouldn't act this way," Fresno ran on. "Now, for instance, the water in his shower-bath is tepid."

There was an instant's silence before Stover inquired, with ominous restraint:

"Who's been monkeying with it?"

"It's warm."

"Oh!" It was a sigh of relief.

"A man can't get in shape taking warm shower-baths. Warm water weakens a person."

"Mebbe you all will listen to me next time!" again cried Willie, triumphantly. "I said at the start that a bath never helped nobody. When they're hot they saps a man's courage, and when they're cold they—"

"No, no! You don't understand! For an athlete the bath ought to be cold—the colder the better. It's the shock that hardens a fellow."

"The ideal!" Miss Blake flushed faintly.

"If you are, he has gone for a run. I dearly love to see him get up early and run, he enjoys it so."

"I have been baking a cake," said Helen, displaying the traces of her occupation upon her hands, arms, and apron, while Fresno, at sight of the blue apron tied at her throat and waist, felt that he himself was as dough in her hands. "I had a dreadful time to make it rise."

"If I were a cake I would rise at your lightest word."

"The cook said it wouldn't be fit to eat," declared Helen.

"I should love to eat your cooking."

"Once in a while, perhaps, but not every day."

"Every day—always and always. You know what I mean, Miss Blake—Helen!" The young man bent a lover's gaze upon his companion until he detected her eyes fastened with startled inquiry upon his toilet. Remembering, he buttoned his coat, but ran on. "This is the first chance I've had to see you alone since Speed arrived. There's something I want to ask you."

"I—I know what it is," stammered Helen. "You want me to let you sing again. Please do. I love morning music—and your voice is so tender."

"Life," said Berkeley, "is one sweet—"

"What is going on here?" demanded a voice behind them, and Mrs. Keap came out upon the porch, eying the pair suspiciously. It was evident that she, like Fresno, had dressed hurriedly.

"Mr. Fresno is going to sing to us," explained the younger girl, quickly.

"Really?"

"I am like the bird that greets the morn with song," laughed the tenor, awkwardly.

"What are you going to sing?" de-



Four Cowboys Were Staggering Beneath Dripping Gunny-Sacks.

manded the chaperon, still suspiciously.

"Of course, he'll have to eat out here; they spoil him up at the house."

"Sure thing!"

"I'd hate to see him lose; it would be a terrible blow to Miss Blake."

Fresno shook his head doubtfully.

"What about us?"

"Oh, you can stand it—but she's a girl. Ah, well," the speaker sighed.

"I hope nothing occurs between now and Saturday to prevent his running."

"It won't," Stover grimly assured the Californian. "Nothin' whatever is goin' to occur."

"He was speaking yesterday about the possibility of some business engagement."

The small man in glasses interrupted. "Nothin' but death shall take him from us, Mr. Fresno."

"If I think of anything else," offered Berkeley, kindly, "I'll tell you."

"We wish you would."

Fresno returned to the house, humming cheerfully. It was still an hour



I See 'im Like 'way. Velly Strange.

until his breakfast-time, but he had accomplished much. In the midst of his meditation he came upon Miss Blake emerging upon the rear porch.

"Good-morning!" he cried. She started a trifle guiltily. "What are you doing at this hour?"

"Oh, I just love the morning air," she answered.

"Same here. Honesty goes to bed early, and industry rises betimes. That's me!"

"Then you have been working?" Fresno nodded. He was looking at four cowboys who were entering the gymnasium, staggering beneath dripping gunny-sacks. Then he turned his gaze searchingly upon the girl.

"Were you looking for Speed?" he asked accusingly.

It would be difficult to find stranger funeral customs than those practiced by the Andaman islanders. The natives actually drop the bodies of their parents into the sea at the end of ropes and leave them there until some remains but the bones, which they gather and hang from the roofs of their huts.

It is a common custom for a man to sit by the house and watch the bones of some relative. This is the way they have of showing their love and respect.

The bodies are treated in this fashion so that the evil spirits cannot tease and pinch them. All that is left are the dried bones, and these are placed high so that if the evil spirits wander into the huts they will have a hard time to find them. If a bone is carried away it means some bad spirit has seized it, and this indicates that some terrible calamity will befall the family.

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Vocations for Young Christians

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D.
Dean of Moody Bible Institute
of Chicago

TEXT.—But unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ.—Ephesians IV:1.



such as these the Lord Jesus Christ bestows spiritual gifts according to His grace, as the rest of the verse says. These "girts" are for the use and blessing of the whole church, and are described in general terms in the following verse as apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers.

Note this, that while we all believe in education and especially in an educated ministry, yet all the colleges, and seminaries and Bible institutes in the world can not make such apostles, prophet, evangelist, pastor or teacher. They have tried to make them and have turned out graduates that looked and acted like them, perhaps, but they were not the real thing, and the church has suffered by the imposition. A true apostle, prophet, evangelist, pastor or teacher in the gift of the Great Head of the Church in his body. He is a Spirit-taught and Spirit-endowed man, and when the church sees or hears such an one it recognizes his divine commission whether he has the imprimatur of a school or not.

What Ministers Are For.

Now, specifically, what are these "girts" bestowed upon the church for? The answer of the text verse is, "For the perfecting of the saints," which means all true believers, for every believer on the Lord Jesus Christ becomes a saint the moment he so believes. But when the saints are thus "perfected," enlightened, strengthened by the knowledge of the Lord, what are they to do? The answer is to engage in the "work of ministering for the edifying (building up) of the body of Christ." (Verse 12.)

Here comes in the question of Christian vocations for young people who may not have the gift of apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors or teachers. There is a work of ministering for them to do nevertheless, when they are "perfected" for it by those who have been truly set apart for that task.

What is the nature of this work? If the student output of the Moody Bible Institute may be taken as a criterion, there is a wide variety in it. We have been taking a census of 8,000 to 9,000 young men and women who have passed through our hands, and have found that some are pastors or assistant pastors, and some are wives of pastors, for the last named is a calling for which Christian young women need a distinct training. Some are evangelists or evangelistic singers, both men and women; some are home missionaries; some are teachers in Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations; some are superintendents of missions and hospitals; some are matrons, deaconesses and nurses, while still others have simply gone into commercial or professional pursuits, and, in the case of women, are occupied in home duties.

The boy listened earnestly and then went into his dad's office to intercede for the unfortunate man. He told the sad story seriously. The father leaned forward and peered into the outer office at the vagrant.

"My son, cruelty is one of those good things that die young—and it is such impostors as that man who make it so," he said impatiently. "Why, when that man was here last week he had eight children, according to his story."

"But, father, don't you see," replied the son tragically. "The other two probably died of starvation."

Queen Funeral Customs.

It would be difficult to find stranger funeral customs than those practiced by the Andaman islanders. The natives actually drop the bodies of their parents into the sea at the end of ropes and leave them there until some remains but the bones, which they gather and hang from the roofs of their huts.

It is a common custom for a man to sit by the house and watch the bones of some relative. This is the way they have of showing their love and respect.

The bodies are treated in this fashion so that the evil spirits cannot tease and pinch them. All that is left are the dried bones, and these are placed high so that if the evil spirits wander into the huts they will have a hard time to find them. If a bone is carried away it means some bad spirit has seized it, and this indicates that some terrible calamity will befall the family.

ARE YOU CONSTIPATED?
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have proved their worth for 75 years. Test them yourself now. Send for sample to 372 Pearl St., New York. Adv.

Distinction.

"Who is that military-looking chap?" "That, sir, is the hero of a rumored war." —Puck.

Worms expelled promptly from the human system with Dr. Feeny's Vermifuge "Dead Shot." —Adv.

Rejected.

He—Be mine and you will make me the happiest man in the world.

She—I'm very sorry; but unfortunately I want to be happy myself.

Not What She Expected.

Ferdy—You are not like most of the other girls I know.

Sylvia (very softly)—No?

Ferdy—No, indeed! The others tan, but you freckle! —Puck.

Plaint of a Plant.

"But, your honor, my wife won't let me work."

"Won't let you work?"

"No; I got a job last week, and she made me quit."

"What kind of a position was it?"

"At the burlesque theater, sitting in the audience where a soubrette could come down twice a day and kiss me." —Judge.

Use Roman Eye Balsam for scalding sensations in eyes and inflammation of eyes or eyelids. —Adv.

Caution.

LOCAL NEWS



Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write us. Sign your name to all news items.

Telephone your local news to 791.—J. L. Sowers, Local Editor
Never too busy to listen to a news item. Call us.

Try our job printing department for particular printing.

If your paper is not coming to you please notify the Madisonian.

Change of advertisements should reach this office not later than noon Saturday to insure insertion in the current issue. tf

By an error of our Cincinnati Publishing house, patent medicine advertising appears in this issue. This is contrary to our positive orders.

For Sale or Rent House and lot at Waco, known as the Dr. Taylor place. For further information apply to M. H. or C. T. Wells, Richmond, Ky. 38-if

Big Suit Filed

William F. Schooler, who formerly resided in this city and who was injured last May in a railroad wreck, has filed suit at Akron, Ohio, against the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co. for \$25,000. Mr. Schooler is well known here and married Miss Grace Hacker.

Good Sale of Jerseys

At the sale of Jersey cattle, property of the Middleton estate, at Shelbyville, on Wednesday, seventy-two animals brought an aggregate of \$11,000.

We keep on hand always the best groceries that money can buy and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-tf

T. O. BROADDUS DEALER IN

Fresh Meats, Corn and Dried Beef
FRESH AND SMOKED
TONGUES
All Refrigerator Meats
PHONE 39
RESIDENCE PHONE 239

134 2d St., Richmond, Ky.

FOR ANYTHING IN FLOWERS CALL THE RICHMOND GREEN HOUSE

Cut Flowers, Bulbs, and
Flowering Plants always on hand.
11-tf PHONE 188



Our
Fall and Winter
Line of
Millinery

Is now on display. Call and
look!

K. V. Schmidt
SECOND ST.

Concert

The concert given on Tuesday evening at the Christian Church under the auspices of the Ladies' Circle, surpassed all expectations. The musicians, Misses Ruble and Robertson, were artists of rare ability and for a couple of hours held the audience spellbound by their sweet singing and playing.

The program consisted of every variety, from the dear old wartime melodies to the very difficult rendering of the sextette from Lucia. A number of negro dialect songs were also among the most popular features of the concert, but possibly the most beautiful number of the evening was "Old Folks at Home," played with deep feeling and faultless in its execution.

To have heard these finished performers has been a great pleasure to all lovers of music, and we sincerely hope they will again visit our city.

GRADED SCHOOL NOTES.

The Faculty of Caldwell High School will study this year at their bi-monthly meetings American Men of Letters. The first meeting was held last night with Miss Catherine White. Subject: Washington Irvine.

Miss Curleen Smith of the seventh grade expects to take her grade each week to study some industry. To-day they will visit Blanton's planing mill.

Miss Florence Rogers, who was a member of the faculty last year visited the school Monday.

On Monday, Dr. Scanlon conducted Chapel exercises, and Mr. E. B. Barnes talked to the school on the subject of Health. A walking club is to be organized as a result of the talk.

Prandennial Club

The famous Prandennial Club of this city, which has not met for some years, has been reorganized. It will meet with Dr. C. H. Vaughn Friday night and the subject for discussion is "The Sanitary Conditions of the City of Richmond and its Remedy."

Dr. E. B. Barnes, Dr. C. H. Vaughn and Grant E. Lilly will discuss the question from its many viewpoints.

Dr. Williams Dangerously Ill From Ptomaine Poisoning.

Dr. D. J. Williams is dangerously ill of ptomaine poisoning at his home near Boonesboro. He was unconscious for several hours last Saturday, and for a while his friends entertained doubts of his recovery. We are glad to note that late reports from his bedside encouraged his friends that he will speedily recover from the attack.

Work Progressing on New Loose Leaf House.

The structural steel work of the new Loose Leaf Tobacco Warehouse is completed and work is progressing nicely on the building. The contractors, Messrs. Bowan Bros., hope to complete the work in time for the first loose leaf sale. It will when completed be the best lighted house in the city.

Unusual

For the first time in the history of the county, a dog has been levied on as property and will be sold under execution. To make a debt of \$22.45 an execution from the Richmond police court has been levied on two dogs and they have been duly advertised for sale.

Fall Headgear

March & Douglas invite you to inspect their fall and winter line of millinery, which is tasty, attractive and complete in every respect. All the new styles and models shown. Miss Nettie Hurst, an experienced trimmer, has charge of the trimming department.

Personal

Phone 638 or 791 for all personal items

Hon. Jere A. Sullivan is in New York. Mr. John Parks' condition is slightly improved.

C. M. Allen has returned to Millersburg Military Institute.

Mrs. Cy Fox who has been quite sick is slightly improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Evans spent last week in Louisville.

Prof. G. D. Smith has returned from a trip to West Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Elder have returned from New York City.

Dr. W. G. White has returned from a short visit to Louisville.

Mr. Chas Powell is taking a scientific course in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Jno. W. Crooke attended the State Fair in Louisville last week.

Mrs. R. E. Turley has as her guest Mrs. A. M. Savage, of New Orleans.

Mrs. Martha Hendren has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hendren.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Colyer have been the guests of relatives in Missouri.

Mr. Evan McCord left on Saturday for Washington and Lee University, Va.

Mr. Eugene Roark left last week for Clark University to resume his studies.

Mr. B. Duke Gordon, of the Climax, has returned from a short visit to Louisville.

Mrs. Jane Estridge has returned from a visit to relatives and friends at London.

Mrs. Gilbert Grinstead is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Parrish.

Mrs. Marie Louise Reynolds, of Cynthiana, has returned to Madison Institute.

Mr. Will Crutcher who was stricken with paralysis last week is much improved.

Miss Mattie Pigg visited her aunt, Mrs. D. F. Wilkerson, in Lexington over Sunday.

Mrs. Elmer Tate and infant daughter spent last week with Judge and Mrs. Dykes.

Mrs. J. M. Benton, of Winchester, who has been quite ill is reported much improved.

Mr. Hugh Cassiday has returned to Texas where he holds a professorship in college.

Mr. William Burnam left Sunday for Philadelphia where he will attend school this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford, of Tampa, Fla., have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dykes.

Mrs. J. D. Dunlop who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Embry, is in Baltimore for a short stay.

Mrs. E. C. Wines is visiting friends in Knoxville, Tenn., and attending the exposition there.

A little daughter at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DeJarnett on Wednesday. Congratulations.

Mrs. J. W. McKee, of Eustis, Fla., was the guest of Mr. J. B. Walker and family the past week.

John L. Carpenter, of Irvine, Republican nominee for county attorney, was here one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Kellogg and children are at home after spending the summer in the North.

Miss Sarah Hughes, of Richmond, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. M. Britt-Georgetown Times.

Miss Hawkins, of Lexington, who has been the guest of Miss Elizabeth Seary, has returned home.

Mr. Monte Witt has returned from Bay View, Michigan, and is being royally welcomed by his friends.

Mr. H. Douglas Green, of Red House, is attending the Wilbur R. Smith Business College, in Lexington.

Mr. Harry Rice and Miss Jane Rice left Wednesday for Ames, Iowa, where they will enter State College.

Mrs. Ernest Parrish and daughter, Miss Rachel, have taken rooms with Mrs. Emma Bush on Aspen avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Walker visited the former's brother, Baker Walker and family at Nicholasville Sunday.

Messrs. W. T. Vaughan, Robert Golden and L. B. Herrington motored to Louisville to attend the State Fair.

John W. Crooke, cashier at the Citizens National Bank, attended the bankers' meeting in Louisville last week.

Mr. Z. T. Rice attended the State Fair in Louisville and also stopped over in Shelbyville to visit his daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bateman, of Cincinnati, attended the funeral of their niece, Stella Curtisinger, at Valley View.

Mrs. Ashby Jones has returned to her home in Augusta, Ga., after a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Turner.

Dr. and Mrs. Smoot and Miss Elizabeth Smoot, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smoot left on Saturday for Maysville.

Mr. Alexander Cornelison came from Panama last week and joined his wife and children who have been here for some time.

Mr. Chas. Otto, who has been with The Madisonian for some time, left on Tuesday for Louisville, where he has been offered a fine position.

Mrs. Laura Blanton, Mr. George Blanton and wife, of Richmond, and Dr. Sleet, of Indianapolis, motored over from Crab Orchard Springs Sunday to see Dr. Blanton, who is improving slowly.—Danville Messenger.

Mr. John Greenleaf and daughter Miss Van and little Miss Margaret were in Lancaster Sunday to see Mrs. Emma Kauffman and daughter.

Miss Kathleen Sullivan, one of Madison's most attractive young ladies, left last week for Lexington to re-enter State University, for the ensuing year.

Mrs. J. R. Parrish has returned home from a few weeks visit to friends and relatives in Winchester, Lexington, Louisville, Sellersburg and Falmouth.

Mrs. Minnie Hogan and daughter, Miss Nellie, after a pleasant visit of several days to Mrs. J. R. Quisenberry, have returned to their home at Winchester.

Miss Maude Higgins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Higgins has gone to Lexington where she will take a business course at Smith's Business College.

Mrs. L. E. Harless, whose husband has a position with the L. & N. railroad at Nashville, has returned to that place after a visit to her mother, Mrs. J. W. Butler, at Waco.

Everet Sandlin has entered State College at Lexington, and his brother Claude has entered the Millersburg Military School. They are sons of Dr. H. G. Sandlin of this city, and are very promising young men.

J. M. Martin, after a visit to his brother, J. M. Greene, has returned to his home at Nicholasville. Mr. Martin had not visited Richmond for thirty years. Many changes, he said, had taken place.

Miss Dell Parrish has resigned her position with Arnold Hamilton & Luxon to accept a position in Louisville with Longest Bros., manufacturers of automobile trucks.

The many friends of Miss Parrish wish her success in her new work. She will take a special course in shorthand at night school.

Mrs. S. P. Chase and son Harry, of Frederick, Kansas, arrived last Wednesday to spend several weeks with W. E. and Frank Chase, the former at Valley View and the latter of this city. They also attended a tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Irene Buckwalter, who is the guest of Mrs. Dick Lackey.

Miss Mary Catherine and Julia White entertained with a tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Irene Buckwalter, who is the guest of Mrs. Dick Lackey.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Covington entertained at six o'clock dinner on Thursday evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Arnold, of DeLand, Florida.

Miss Jamie Caperton was hostess of the Young Ladies' Bridge Club on Tuesday afternoon. After a number of spirited games a lovely luncheon was served and the prize was awarded Miss Julia White.

The first meeting of the Sherwood Club for the year will be held on Saturday afternoon with Miss Evelina Guinchigliani and the following young ladies will be on the program: Misses Elizabeth Turley, Duncan Foster, Austin Lilly and Elizabeth Burnam.

The Madisonian joins with their many friends in extending congratulations and wishing them a long, happy and prosperous journey over the matrimonial sea.

In Society

Telephone all social news to 638.
—Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

Mrs. Chas. E. Smoot gave a beautiful luncheon on Tuesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Smoot, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. B. F. Boggs entertained at six o'clock dinner, Thursday, in honor of Mrs. Savage, the guest of Mrs. Edgar Turley.

Miss Bessie Miller entertained in compliment to Miss Theobald on Monday afternoon. Miss Theobald is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Grider.

Misses Mary Catherine and Julia White entertained with a tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Irene Buckwalter, who is the guest of Mrs. Dick Lackey.

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DUMPING GROUND FOR CHILDREN

HOUSE OF REFORM AT GREENDALE SO STYLED BY PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

HUNDRED INFANTS PARDONED

Strong Condemnation of Crowded Condition of Reform School—County Judges Severely Criticized.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort.—That the House of Reform at Greendale is being used as a dumping ground for infants of this state is disclosed in an interview by Dan E. O'Sullivan, of Louisville, chairman of the prison commission. The board paroled 100 infants at the House of Reform, and O'Sullivan says the following is the reason: "The crowded condition of the reform school required immediate relief. In paroling 100 children the board carried out a plan it has had in mind for some time to return to their homes the hundreds of little children who are being sent by various county judges to the House of Reform. It is a scandalous state of affairs, and reflects discredit on the officials of many counties and on the parents who try to shift on the commonwealth the burden of caring for their unfortunate little ones. A child of 6 years was committed to the reform school charged with 'burglary.' Many boys and girls 8, 10 and 12 years old are confined there, and in nearly every instance they are charged with incorrigibility or immorality. Often two or three from one family are found, the parents seemingly glad to get rid of them. The House of Reform is no place for infants. The law never contemplated that this institution should be a dumping ground for the pauper children of the state. As fast as they are sent to the school the board will return them. Complaint has been repeatedly made to the county judges of the imposition practiced on the school and commonwealth, but only a few of them have joined hands with the board of prison commissioners in remediating the evil."

Will Receive Insurance.

Inspectors for the state insurance department will go to New York about the first of the year to get a list of policyholders in the old Sun Life Insurance Co., of Louisville, who are entitled to the paid-up value of their insurance, having paid the premiums for five years. This company was absorbed by the Metropolitan. Several months ago Insurance Commissioner Clay undertook to secure such a list, and was enjoined by the company, which agreed to prepare a list itself and advertise it. Commissioner Clay desired to bring the list back and file it in the department here. Judge Stout, of the Franklin circuit court, held that the commissioner has a right to get the list. The amount due Kentucky policyholders, who numbered several thousand, is not known, but it is estimated as high as \$300,000.

Are Chinese Colored.

The question of whether a Chinese boy is "colored" has been submitted to State Superintendent Barksdale Hamlett and by him referred to Assistant Attorney General M. M. Logan. A 14-year-old Chinese boy is enrolled in the public schools of Covington, and Superintendent H. O. Sloss is at a loss to know whether to put him in the white or colored schools. While Mr. Logan has not passed upon the question he is of the opinion that the word "colored" as used in this state has particular reference to negroes. That the boy will have to be taken care of in the public schools there is no doubt, as the law clearly gives him the right to the benefit of the state school funds.

Ignore Anonymous Letters.

Anonymous communications charging fraud in the August primary here have been received by Circuit Judge Stout and Commonwealth's Attorney Victor Bradley, both of whom announced that they will pay no attention to written charges unless the writers divulge their identity. The communications were received after Judge Stout's instructions to the grand jury to investigate primary frauds if any were indicated.

More Confederates Pensioned.

The pension board granted 175 additional pensions to confederate veterans or their widows. There are now 1,186 pensions in force, which means a monthly outlay of \$11,860, or nearly \$150,000 a year. There remains 2,500 applications to be passed on, so that it is estimated that when the year is ended there will be 1,500 pensions in force.

Camden Represents State.

Gov. McCrory appointed Johnson Mr. Camden, Jr., of Versailles, to represent Kentucky in the commercial expedition to the Latin states of America. The trip will be made during the winter. He also appointed Harry Weissinger, of Louisville; Charles K. Wheeler, of Paducah; John F. Hager, of Ashland, and A. Gatlin, of Williamsburg, representatives for Kentucky in the Southern Commercial Congress junket through the canal zone, which will leave this state October 27.

Wage War on "White Plague."

The next scene of activity in the great tuberculosis campaign being waged in this state is Fayette county. The campaign began September 22 and will continue for ten days. The exhibit which was displayed at the State Fair is being displayed in various parts of Fayette county. E. R. Sapp, who has been with the tuberculosis car, has been detailed in Lexington for the next six weeks to help along with the work and to assist Fred Lazarus in his efforts to interest the people and arouse them to the danger of the "white plague." The tuberculosis car will be at Winchester next week. While at Carlisle the men in charge of the car gave lectures at Headquarters, Bramlett and Morefield, so that in all 3,500 persons visited the car last week.

The biggest thing the commission has undertaken is the campaign about to be waged in Daviess, Henderson and Christian counties. Dr. Everett Morris, of Sulphur, has been detailed to Henderson and Daviess counties, and Dr. D. P. Curry to Christian county to wage the campaign of education, and following it the question of the establishment of the tuberculosis hospitals in these counties, either by popular vote or by the Fiscal Court, will be taken up.

Trouble Regulating Rates.

The struggle between the fire insurance companies and the State Insurance Rating Board, which has been continuous since the board undertook to regulate rates for fire insurance, has reached a critical point. There is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States a suit to declare the law creating the board unconstitutional; as soon as the board promulgated its first order fixing rates on city dwelling property the insurance companies filed suits in the state and federal courts to enjoin the enforcement of the order, declaring the rates confiscatory. Now, after securing the consent of the companies to a modification of the original schedule of basic rates the board discovers that in the application of the rates the companies have added to the basic rate, adopted additional exposure charges, which never before had been added, and the effect of the reduction in basic rates has been nullified. Kentucky is said to be the only state in which such a board has succeeded in going as far with rate regulation as to get a schedule adopted and accepted; but as far as reducing the cost of insurance to consumers it has accomplished nothing unless the new order just issued, which specifies exactly for what conditions exposure charges shall be added to the basic rate can be enforced. The board has gone back twenty-five years and ascertained the percentage of losses to premiums in all the cities and towns for each five-year period during that time; has classified the towns according to the extent of their fire protection equipment, estimated the expense to the companies of getting business, which eats up quite 40 per cent of the premiums, and attempted to adjust rates so as to leave a margin of profits on the business.

Plan Game Exhibit.

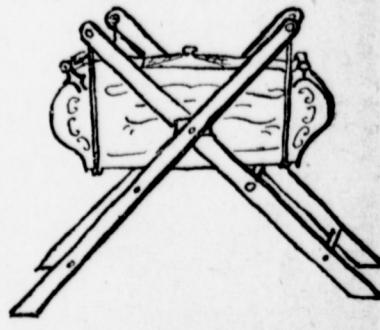
To discuss plans for establishing at the Fair Grounds next year a permanent game exhibit, the Kentucky Fish and Game Commission met with the State Board of Agriculture at its regular meeting. A committee of five, composed of members of both bodies, was appointed to meet at Frankfort in the near future to further discuss the matter. The committee is composed of J. W. Newman, chairman; Senator M. L. Froman and R. J. Bassett, of the Board, and J. G. Sachs and J. Quincy Ward, representing the commission. It is expected a special meeting will be called within the next ten days. The principal business of the committee will be to determine the cost and feasibility of carrying out the plan as suggested by Commissioner Newman. It is already practically decided that several herds of buffalo and antelope, owned by the commission, will be placed at the Fair Grounds before the next fair is held.

MILLIONS OF POUNDS OF BUTTER MADE ON THE FARM ANNUALLY

First Class Creamery Butter in Great Demand As Much of the Homemade Butter is Poor in Quality—Creamery Butter Brings a Much Better Price

(W. D. Nicholls, Dairy Department, Kentucky College of Agriculture.)

Over a billion pounds of butter are made upon American farms annually. A very large amount of this is so poor in quality as to bring only 10 to 15 cents per pound. First class creamery butter is in great demand at from \$1 to 40 cents per pound. This difference is due mainly to the fact that the creamery butter maker knows how to manage the cream and churn the butter; he removes the butter milk properly, does not overwork the butter and puts the product up in neat packages. There is no reason why butter made upon the farm should not be equal to that made at the creamery, but should actually be superior. The creamery butter maker often has dirty milk and cream to work with and usually is not able to control the quality of the milk and cream which is brought to him. On the other hand the home butter maker has all of these factors under direct control. If by the exercise of a few easily applied principles, Kentucky farm butter makers could improve the quality of their butter so as to raise the price to that of creamery butter, this would mean the addition of millions of dollars to the income of Kentucky farmers.



One of the Best Types of Farm Churns.

The making of butter of high quality depends first upon cleanliness in performing every process from and during the drawing of the milk from the cow until the butter is printed and ready for the market. Cow hairs, dust and dirt must be avoided. The milkers' hands must be clean and the cows' udders previously cleaned either with water or with a clean damp rag. Utensils must always be washed and scalded before they are used. After the milk is drawn from the cow the cream should be removed at once with a cream separator provided as many as three or four cows are milked. The cream separator is a great cream saver and labor savor. However, excellent butter may be made when the cream is skimmed by hand. Assuming that a cream separator is used the cream should be cooled immediately after separation. Do not mix warm cream with cold cream as this will result in the entire mass of cream beginning to sour. The cream separator bowl should be carefully washed and scalded each time after it has been used.

When the cream is skimmed by hand the best plan is to use deep setting cream cans, these to be set in cold spring or well water having a temperature of 58 degrees or below, to allow the cream to rise. In order to avoid loss of cream it is desirable to skim the milk a second time. In hot weather churning should be done at least every other day.

The cream should be held at as cool a temperature as possible. A floating dairy thermometer costing 25 cents is a great help to the butter maker.

Before churning the cream should be properly ripened, as upon this will depend very largely the flavor and keeping quality of the butter. A temperature of 65 to 68 degrees will ripen cream in six to eight hours. Before churning, however, the cream must be

cooled down to 55 to 60 degrees. A satisfactory method is to keep the cream in spring water at 58 to 60 degrees for 24 hours, stirring frequently. At the end of the ripening process it should have a distinctly rich, pleasant acid flavor and will be thick and velvety in appearance. Sweet cream should not be added for at least six hours before the entire batch is churned, as this will result in the loss of considerable butter fat in the butter milk.

A hollow churn of the swinging or revolving type gives best results. Avoid churning having dashers, paddles or other interior devices as these injure the body and grain of the butter. Prepare the churn by first scalding in cold water and then rinsing in cold water.

Churning should be done at a temperature which will allow the butter to come in 20 to 30 minutes. Don't churn too warm, as this will mean large loss of butter fat and soft, oily butter, having a very poor body and texture.

Do not overchurn but stop when the butter is in granules ranging in size between that of the wheat grain and the corn grain. Never gather the butter in large balls because this incorporates butter milk in the mass, necessitating overworking, and it destroys the body of the butter, making it soft and oily and preventing it from keeping well. Butter is frequently ruined by trying to work out the butter milk and water. Butter milk should be washed out and not worked out. When the butter has come to the granular form drain out the butter milk from the bottom of the churn through a strainer. Wash the butter down with clean cold water, tipping the churn back and forth three or four times, repeating the operation as long as any butter milk remains. If the butter is too soft to work, use wash water a few degrees colder than the butter milk, allowing the butter to stand in the water until firm. Salt according to taste of the customers, the average amount being three-fourths of an ounce to one pound of unsalted butter. Salt the granular butter in the churn as this will mean a more even distribution of the salt and requires less working. Working may be finished by the use of a lever butter worker which can be purchased for about \$5.00, or with a small quantity of butter, a wooden bowl and paddle may be used. Working is stopped when the salt is well mixed. Over working is very injurious. It is necessary that working be done in a cool place or the butter will be soft and oily and have a poor texture. To this end during the summer season churning should be done in the early morning when the atmosphere is cool. After working, the butter should be put in one pound brick shaped molds, never in round molds. Avoid waxed or oil paper. Use parchment paper only. A satisfactory mold may be obtained for 40 cents.

Hold the butter at a cool temperature and deliver to the customer as promptly as possible. Make butter of a high quality and secure a select list of customers who are willing to pay for quality. Even with no better cooling facilities than a good cold cellar, or cold spring or well water, cream and butter may be handled with good results on the farm. Some butter makers control the temperature by lowering the can of cream into a well in the earth. Tornado swept across Prince Frederick, Md., and during the brief two minutes that it lasted did damage that will reach into thousands of dollars. Houses were unroofed and barns blown down. A cow was carried 200 feet by the wind and hurled over a fence into the road. Communication with five towns is cut off. Leaving in its wake a train of wreckage, tornado swept across Prince Frederick, Md., and during the brief two minutes that it lasted did damage that will reach into thousands of dollars. Houses were unroofed and barns blown down. 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